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OFFICE COPY
Dry-Climate Seeds



*THE FARMER IS THE
BACKBONE OF THE NATION
IN TIME OF PEACE AND
IN TIME OF WAR
HE LOADS HIS GUN WITH
DRY-CLIMATE SEEDS*

1918

TUCSON SEED CO.

TUCSON, ARIZONA

SOWING-TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

Seeds required to produce a given number of plants, or to sow a given quantity of ground

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill; 500 plants
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. to 75 hills
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Carrots.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills
Cress.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 100 hills
Eggplant.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Endive.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Kohlrabi.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants

Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills
Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 100 hills
Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Onion, Seed.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb. to 75 ft. of row
Parsnips.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Parsley.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Peas.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 25 hills
Radish.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Salsify.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Sage.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Spinach.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
Tomato.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Turnip, Early.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

	Lbs. to the acre
Alfalfa.....	25
Barley, broadcast.....	100
Beans, Dwarf or Bush, in hills.....	40
Beans, Dwarf or Bush, in drills.....	80
Beans, Tall or Pole, in hills.....	25
Beet, Garden.....	6
Beet, Sugar.....	6
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel.....	6
Broom Corn, in drills.....	12
Buckwheat, broadcast.....	45
Cabbage, in beds to cover an acre, after trans- planting.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrot, in drills.....	3
Clover, Red, alone, broadcast.....	15
Clover, White, alone, broadcast.....	10
Clover, Alsike, broadcast.....	10
Corn, Sweet or Field, in hills.....	15
Corn, to cut green for fodder, in drills or broadcast.....	125
Cucumber, in hills.....	1-2
Flax, when wanted for seed.....	30
Flax, when wanted for fiber.....	50
Grass, Bermuda.....	10
Grass, Crested Dog's-tail.....	25
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for pasture.....	50
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns.....	150
Grass, Orchard.....	40
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye, for meadow.....	40

	Lbs. to the acre
Grass, Perennial, or Australian Rye, for lawn.....	75
Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Grass, Red-Top.....	30
Grass, Timothy.....	20
Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Millet.....	25
Hemp, broadcast.....	40-50
Melon, Water, in hills.....	2-3
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2
Oats, broadcast.....	80
Onions, for Dry Bulbs, in drills.....	4
Onions, for Bottom Sets.....	30
Parsnip, in drills.....	5
Peas, in drills.....	50-80
Peas, broadcast.....	150
Potatoes, in hills.....	500-600
Pumpkin, in hills.....	3
Radish, in drills.....	12
Rye, broadcast.....	100
Spinach, in drills.....	12
Squash, Bush Varieties, in hills.....	4
Squash, Running Varieties, in hills.....	3
Tomato, in beds to transplant.....	$\frac{1}{8}$
Turnip and Rutabaga, in drills.....	2
Turnip and Rutabaga, broadcast.....	3-4
Vetches, broadcast.....	100
Wheat, broadcast.....	100
Wheat, in drills.....	75

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at a regular distance apart

Distance apart	No. of plants
3 inches by 4 inches.....	522,720
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560
1 ½ feet by 1 ½ feet.....	19,360
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890
2 ½ by 2 ½ feet.....	6,960
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840
3 ½ feet by 3 ½ feet.....	3,555
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722

Distance apart	No. of plants
4 ½ feet by 4 ½ feet.....	2,150
5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712
5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356
5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904
5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742
5 ½ feet by 5 ½ feet.....	1,440
6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200
6 ½ feet by 6 ½ feet.....	1,031
7 feet by 7 feet.....	888
8 feet by 8 feet.....	680
9 feet by 9 feet.....	537
10 feet by 10 feet.....	435
11 feet by 11 feet.....	360
12 feet by 12 feet.....	302
13 feet by 13 feet.....	257

Distance apart	No. of plants
14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
16 ½ feet by 16 ½ feet.....	160
17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
66 feet by 66 feet.....	10

SHIPPING WEIGHTS OF TREES AND PLANTS

The average weight of deciduous fruit trees, packed in bales for shipping, is about as follows: 6 to 8 feet, 2 lbs. each; 4 to 6 feet, 1 ½ lbs. each; 3 to 4 feet, 1 lb. each. Grape-vines, ½ lb. each.

Deciduous ornamental trees, cut back to 6 to 8 feet, 6 to 10 pounds each.

Potted plants, in from 3 to 6-inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 lbs. each.

Palms and other ornamental evergreens, with ball of earth, 2- to 3-foot plants, 40 lbs. each, and gradually increasing to 110 lbs. each on 5- and 6-foot plants.

Two-year-old rose plants, packed in moss and burlaped, ¼ to ½ lb. each.

Seventh Successful Year for Dry-Climate Seeds

THE SEEDS FOR YOUR NEEDS



We appreciate and thank one and all for their liberal patronage during the past year. Our sincerest hope is that all of our customers have had as prosperous a season as we have had.

1918 is going to be "the best ever." Never before and probably never again will all products from the farm bring such fabulous prices, so do not overlook this opportunity. Plant every foot of available ground, and plant only our DRY-CLIMATE seeds.

If you are not one of our regular customers, we want you to become one. You will profit by it. You will like our business methods, our service, and, most of all, our seeds and other merchandise.

Read what others say of us, then send us your order by first mail.

I have had "ripping" success with all seeds ordered from you. Your field seeds are absolutely clean, free from weeds and other grains. I appreciate that tremendously.—C. A. MENEFFEE, Parker Cañon, Ariz., Jan. 13, 1917.

We received some seeds from you a short time ago and for your information will state that we have had very good success with them.—FRANK S. HEWITT, Calipatria, Cal., April 28, 1917.

The Papago Sweet, Pima, and Mexican June corn did fine with us last year, was not planted until May 22, and we had no rain after February. Had corn up to 8 feet high. It was an eye-opener for this part of the desert, for this certainly is a dry climate.—C. H. LOCKWOOD, Gray Mountain, Cal., Feb. 20, 1917.

Have just received my order of roses from you and am certainly well pleased with them. I have ordered from several different nurseries at other times, but have never received such large and healthy plants as from your house.—MRS. LON BARKSDALE, Nutt, N. M., April 21, 1917.

The twelve Texas umbrella trees ordered from you arrived in due time and in first-class condition. I have had many congratulations which belong to you, on the selection and the quality.—WILLIAM FAIRALL, Douglas, Ariz., March 7, 1917.

I received the grape vines and asparagus roots all in due time and in first-class shape. They were all fine and I appreciate getting such excellent treatment.—L. I. FLETCHER, Mayer, Ariz.

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTE

A BLANK ORDER SHEET will be found in the back of this catalogue. Use this only for your order. Requests for information, or in fact any matter on which you want to write us, should always be on a separate sheet of paper. This will enable us to fill the order and reply to all communications promptly, and your coöperation to this end will be much appreciated.

Order Early. You will confer a great favor upon us if you will place your order as soon as you possibly can after receiving this catalogue. We do our best to fill orders the same day they are received, but during the spring months this is not always possible, hence the advantage of ordering early.

Name, Address, etc. Always order in the name of the head of the family. The greatest care must be exercised in placing the full name and address on the order. We frequently have orders where either the name or the address is omitted. It is impossible to fill these orders until they are identified. Also, always give plainly the name of county in which you live, R. F. D. number, box number or street address.

Your Order should always be written on the order sheet which you will find in this catalogue. Seeds and nursery stock should always be sent in separate packages, as seeds when packed with nursery stock are liable to get damp and become spoiled. Orders for plants and trees cannot, as a rule, be shipped the same day they are received, as considerable time must be given to packing in order to have the goods arrive at destination in good condition. As a rule, however, all orders for nursery stock are filled and shipped within forty-eight hours from the time they are received.

How to Send Money. Money can be sent safely either by Post-Office Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We will also accept checks on local banks. Amounts up to \$1 may be sent in postage stamps of the larger denominations; we prefer five and ten-cent stamps. It is not advisable to send coin through the mail.

Keep a Copy of Your Order. Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out or will follow later, in which case a slip is inclosed with the goods sent, or notice mailed. Notice will be mailed, advising date of shipment on all goods which go forward by freight or express. All orders for more than 25 cents are acknowledged.

Seeds and Plants by Express take a very much lower rate than merchandise, so it is cheaper for people living several hundred miles from Tucson to have parcels that will weight 5 or 6 or more pounds shipped by express. Plants which must have a considerable amount of soil packed around the roots in order to insure their carrying well are better shipped by express. Trees and other large nursery stock should always be sent by express.

Shipping. We will use our best judgment as to the best way of sending orders when specific shipping instructions are not given. We prepay postage, express and freight charges on all articles quoted postpaid. On goods not quoted postpaid, transportation charges positively must be paid by the purchaser. If special directions in shipping are needed, send them explicitly, and where express or freight office is different from post office, be sure so to state in space on the order sheet. Our goods are always packed and shipped with the view of having them reach our customers in the best possible condition and in the cheapest manner.

GUARANTEE

While we use every care to see that seeds are pure and reliable, it is impracticable to guarantee them under all circumstances. There are too many contingencies that may arise over which we have no control, such as not planting at a proper depth, the soil not in proper condition at time of planting, too wet or too dry, insects or birds destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear, temperature not conducive to germination, and so on. Therefore, while we exercise every care to have our seeds true to name, to have them of the highest percentage of germination, of strong vitality and fertility, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, or trees we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crops grown therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the money that has been paid for them will be refunded.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. All prices are subject to change without notice. In the event of a change between the time when this catalogue is issued and that when the order is received, goods will be sent to cover full amount of remittance at prevailing market price at the time order reaches us. These prices cancel all previous catalogue or other quotations.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING THE SOIL, IRRIGATING, PLANTING AND THE HOTBED

Preparation of the Soil. At all times and in all conditions of soil, plow 8 to 12 inches deep, thoroughly pulverize the soil and level the ground. Heavy adobe soil should have manure or straw of any description worked into it. In the large field this should be spread over the ground to the depth of several inches and then plowed under. In the small garden, dig a furrow and fill it with straw or manure. Cover this and at the same time dig another furrow for more straw or manure and so on until the whole garden is worked over. Sandy loam needs green manuring, which can be supplied by turning under weeds or a cover-crop, and should also be fertilized with well-rotted stable manure.

Irrigating. After the ground has been leveled, run parallel furrows, 8 inches deep, across the land and wide enough to permit of easy cultivation. Then wet the ground thoroughly to a depth of 2 or 3 feet. As soon as the ground is dry enough to permit working in it, plant the seed along the edge of the furrows. The seed should germinate and show above ground in from four to ten days without more irrigation. After the plants appear, irrigate as needed by running water in the furrows, and after each irrigation, cultivate the soil thoroughly as soon as it dries out enough to permit its being worked. Never allow the ground to bake after irrigation. This is worse than no irrigation at all. Wherever it is possible during the winter months, irrigate in the morning. Irrigating in the evening chills the soil. All the heat that accumulates in the soil during the day should be allowed to stay there as far into the night as it will. During the hot summer months, it is better to irrigate in the evening, as it revives the plants after a hot day.

Planting. Small seed, like cabbage, lettuce, onions, etc., should not be planted over three-quarters of an

inch deep. Other seed, such as parsnip, should be planted still shallower. This is because the germ or sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep planting, it dies before reaching the surface. The soil should always be packed firmly enough around the seed to bring it in good contact. Small seed should be planted plentifully, as the many young sprouts together will have strength enough to raise the soil and push their way through where if they were planted sparingly the single plants would not be strong enough to force their way out. Crops should always be rotated. Root crops should never follow root crops, nor should vines follow vines on the same ground year after year.

The Hotbed. Dig a trench east to west, 12 to 18 inches deep. Board 12 inches high on the north side, and 6 inches high on the south side. Fill 12 inches deep with strawy manure, moisten slightly, and pack tightly. Cover with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Sow seed in rows across the bed north and south, so that the sun will light both sides of the plants during the day. Cover the hotbed with glass, or if glass cannot be had, use muslin. The glass should be not less than 12 inches above the soil. Sprinkle lightly in the morning. Never apply enough water to flood the manure. The manure is placed under the soil to provide heat, and if it gets too wet becomes chilled and is worse than no manure at all. On warm, sunshiny days raise the glass, but be sure to close at night. If the glass were not raised on hot days the plants might be scalded. Before transplanting to the field, water should be withheld from the plants a few days, during which time they should be exposed to the sun. This will harden them. On very cold nights when there is danger of heavy frost, it is well to protect the beds by throwing sacks or other covering over them.

WHAT TO PLANT DURING EACH MONTH

JANUARY

Vegetables: Beets, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed or sets), Parsnips, Parsley, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips.

In the Hotbed: Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Tomatoes, Peppers.

Trees and Plants: All deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, rose bushes, berry plants.

Bulbs: Anemone, Amaryllis, Canna, Calla Lily, Gladiolus, Spanish Iris, Lily-of-the-Valley, Tuberose, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Jonquils, Crocus, Oxalis, Chinese Lily, Freesias, Ranunculus.

Field Seeds: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Clover.

Flower Seeds: Cosmos, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Petunia, Sweet Alyssum.

FEBRUARY

Vegetables: Artichokes (seed), Asparagus (seed or roots), Beets, Swiss Chard, Cabbage and Cauliflower (plants), Carrots, Corn Salad, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed or sets), Parsnips, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips.

In the Hotbed: Cauliflower, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes.

Trees and Plants: All deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, rose bushes, berry plants, hardy evergreens.

Flower Seeds: Asters, African Daisy, Cosmos, Balsam, Cockscomb, Evening Primrose, Four-o'Clocks, Forget-me-nots, Helichrysum, Cochia, Lobelia, Lupines, Morning-Glory, other vine seeds, Marigold, Nasturtium, Sweet Alyssum, Petunia, Portulaca, Shasta Daisy.

Bulbs: Anemone, Amaryllis, Caladium, Canna, Calla Lily, Gladiolus, Madeira Vine, Tuberose, Chinese Lily.

Field Seeds: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Clover.

MARCH

Vegetables: Artichokes (seed or plants), Asparagus (seed or roots), Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Beans (flat-podded varieties latter part of month), Cabbage and Cauliflower (plants), Carrots, Corn Salad, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onions (seed or sets), Parsnips, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

In the Hotbed: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant, Sweet Potatoes.

Trees and Plants: All varieties of deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, rose bushes, evergreen trees and shrubs, berry plants, olives.

Flower Seeds: Asters, all vine seeds, Balsam, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Four-o'Clock, Helichrysum, Cochia, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Petunia, Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Zinnia.

Bulbs: Dahlia, Gladiolus, Madeira Vine, Tuberose, Canna, Caladium.

Field Seed: Alfalfa.

APRIL

Vegetables: Artichokes (seed or plants), Asparagus (seed or roots), Beets, Beans, Sweet Corn, Cabbage (plants), Cauliflower (plants), Corn Salad, Collards, Carrots, Cucumbers, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelon and Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Mustard, Onions (seeds or sets for green onions), Okra, Parsnips, Parsley, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Sweet Potato (plants), Tomato (plants), Turnips.

In the Hotbed: Pepper, Eggplant, Tomatoes.

Trees and Plants: Tender evergreen trees and shrubs.

Flower Seeds: Asters, Cosmos, Hollyhocks, vine seeds, Zinnia.

Bulbs: Dahlia, Gladiolus, Tuberose.

Field Seeds: Cowpeas, Kaffir Corn, Feterita, Sorghum, Millet, Milo Maize, Sudan Grass, Corn, Peanuts, Beans.

MAY

Vegetables: Asparagus, Beans of all kinds, Sweet Corn, Celery, Carrots, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion (seeds or sets for green onions), Okra, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkins, Radish, Squash, Turnips.

Set out: Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato, Sweet Potato.

Flower Seeds: Cosmos, Morning-Glory, all vine seeds, Zinnia.

Field Seeds: Cowpeas, Feterita, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Sudan Grass, Milo Maize, Sorghum, Corn, Peanuts, Beans.

JUNE

Vegetables: Beets, Beans, Sweet Corn, Celery, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplant (seed or plants), Lettuce, Muskmelon or Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Cassabas, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peppers (seed or plants), Pumpkins, Radishes, Squash, Tomatoes (seed or plants), Turnips.

Flower Seeds: Same as for May.

Field Seeds: Same as for May.

WHAT TO PLANT DURING EACH MONTH, continued

JULY

Vegetables: Beets, Beans, Corn, Carrots, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Cassabas, Watermelon, Onion Sets, Pumpkins, Radishes, Squash, Turnips.

Field and Flower Seeds: Same as for May.

AUGUST

Vegetables: Beets, Beans, Sweet Corn, Cabbage (seed for winter cabbage), Carrots, Celery Plants, Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach, Bush Squash, Turnips.

Flower Seeds: Cosmos, Phlox, Zinnia, Christmas-flowering Sweet Peas.

Field Seeds: Millet, Cowpeas, Sudan Grass, Pink Beans to August 10.

SEPTEMBER

Vegetables: Beets, Early Beans, Cabbage and Cauliflower (seed and plants), Celery Plants, Carrots, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion (seed for dry onions), Onion Sets, Early Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Brussels Sprouts, Kale.

Flower Seeds: Ageratum, Mignonette, Freesia Bulbs, Cosmos, Phlox, Nasturtium, Pansies, Sweet Alyssum, Hollyhocks, Zinnias, Christmas-flowering Sweet Peas.

Field Seeds: Rye, Vetch.

OCTOBER

Vegetables: Beets, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants, Carrots, Celery Plants, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion (seeds for dry onions), Onion Sets, Radishes, Turnips.

Flower Seeds: African Daisy, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Globe Amaranth, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Sweet Alyssum, Scabiosa, Stocks, Spencer Sweet Peas, Verbena.

Bulbs: Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Paper Whites, Chinese Lily, Freesia, Spanish Iris, Calla Lily, Amaryllis, Anemone, Crocus, Oxalis, Ranunculus.

Field Seeds: Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Vetch, Clover.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Vegetables: Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Onion seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Cabbage Plants, Cauliflower Plants, Strawberry Plants, Lawn Grass.

Flower Seeds: African Daisy, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Globe Amaranth, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Scabiosa, Stocks, Spencer Sweet Peas.

Bulbs: Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Paper Whites, Chinese Lily, Freesia, Spanish Iris, Calla Lily, Amaryllis, Anemone, Crocus, Oxalis, Ranunculus.

Field Seeds: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Clover.

Parcel-Post Rates on Seeds from Tucson, Arizona

Your Postmaster Will Be Able to Tell You the Parcel-Post Zone in Which Your Post Office is Located, Measuring from Tucson, Arizona

Weight of package	Zones 1 & 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
	Not over 150 miles from Tucson	151 to 300 miles from Tucson	301 to 600 miles from Tucson
Over 8 oz. up to 1 lb.....	5 cts.	6 cts.	7 cts.
Over 1 lb. up to 2 lbs.....	6 cts.	8 cts.	11 cts.
Over 2 lbs. up to 3 lbs.....	7 cts.	10 cts.	15 cts.
Over 3 lbs. up to 4 lbs.....	8 cts.	12 cts.	19 cts.
Over 4 lbs. up to 5 lbs.....	9 cts.	14 cts.	23 cts.
Over 5 lbs. up to 6 lbs.....	10 cts.	16 cts.	27 cts.
Over 6 lbs. up to 7 lbs.....	11 cts.	18 cts.	31 cts.
Over 7 lbs. up to 8 lbs.....	12 cts.	20 cts.	35 cts.
Over 8 lbs. up to 9 lbs.....	13 cts.	22 cts.	39 cts.
Over 9 lbs. up to 10 lbs.....	14 cts.	24 cts.	43 cts.
Over 10 lbs. up to 11 lbs.....	15 cts.	26 cts.	47 cts.
Over 11 lbs. up to 12 lbs.....	16 cts.	28 cts.	51 cts.
Over 12 lbs. up to 13 lbs.....	17 cts.	30 cts.	55 cts.
Over 13 lbs. up to 14 lbs.....	18 cts.	32 cts.	59 cts.
Over 14 lbs. up to 15 lbs.....	19 cts.	34 cts.	63 cts.
Over 15 lbs. up to 16 lbs.....	20 cts.	36 cts.	67 cts.
Over 16 lbs. up to 17 lbs.....	21 cts.	38 cts.	71 cts.
Over 17 lbs. up to 18 lbs.....	22 cts.	40 cts.	75 cts.
Over 18 lbs. up to 19 lbs.....	23 cts.	42 cts.	79 cts.
Over 19 lbs. up to 20 lbs.....	24 cts.	44 cts.	83 cts.
Over 20 lbs. up to 21 lbs.....	25 cts.		
Over 21 lbs. up to 22 lbs.....	26 cts.		
Over 22 lbs. up to 23 lbs.....	27 cts.		
Over 23 lbs. up to 24 lbs.....	28 cts.		
Over 24 lbs. up to 25 lbs.....	29 cts.		
Over 25 lbs. up to 26 lbs.....	30 cts.		
Over 26 lbs. up to 27 lbs.....	31 cts.		
Over 27 lbs. up to 28 lbs.....	32 cts.		
Over 28 lbs. up to 29 lbs.....	33 cts.		
Over 29 lbs. up to 30 lbs.....	34 cts.		
Over 30 lbs. up to 31 lbs.....	35 cts.		
Over 31 lbs. up to 32 lbs.....	36 cts.		
Over 32 lbs. up to 33 lbs.....	37 cts.		
Over 33 lbs. up to 34 lbs.....	38 cts.		
Over 34 lbs. up to 35 lbs.....	39 cts.		
Over 35 lbs. up to 36 lbs.....	40 cts.		
Over 36 lbs. up to 37 lbs.....	41 cts.		
Over 37 lbs. up to 38 lbs.....	42 cts.		
Over 38 lbs. up to 39 lbs.....	43 cts.		
Over 39 lbs. up to 40 lbs.....	44 cts.		
Over 40 lbs. up to 41 lbs.....	45 cts.		
Over 41 lbs. up to 42 lbs.....	46 cts.		
Over 42 lbs. up to 43 lbs.....	47 cts.		
Over 43 lbs. up to 44 lbs.....	48 cts.		
Over 44 lbs. up to 45 lbs.....	49 cts.		
Over 45 lbs. up to 46 lbs.....	50 cts.		
Over 46 lbs. up to 47 lbs.....	51 cts.		
Over 47 lbs. up to 48 lbs.....	52 cts.		
Over 48 lbs. up to 49 lbs.....	53 cts.		
Over 49 lbs. up to 50 lbs.....	54 cts.		

All packages of seeds and plants weighing up to eight ounces are carried at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ounce, regardless of distance. Packages over eight ounces are charged for by the pound. This is a distinct advantage on packages weighing up to eight ounces. On other merchandise only four ounces can be mailed regardless of distance, and the rate is 1 cent per ounce. So bear this in mind when ordering seeds in packages weighing up to eight ounces. Our prices do not include postage, except where stated.

All Seeds Shipped by Mail Take Parcel-Post Rates

Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent an ounce, regardless of distance. Packages over 8 ounces are charged for by the pound. The rate per pound varies according to the distance, which is measured by the Government zone system, each zone covering a certain number of miles from point of shipment. Distances and rates are shown in the table to the left. Packages carried by parcel post are handled just like any other mail matter. They are delivered to your box by your rural mail-carrier, if you live on a rural route, or delivered to your door if you live in a city where there is carrier service, or delivered to your local post office if you live where there is no carrier service.

Within the local zone and zones 1 and 2, packages up to 50 pounds in weight are carried. The limit of weight for zones 3 and 4 is 20 pounds.

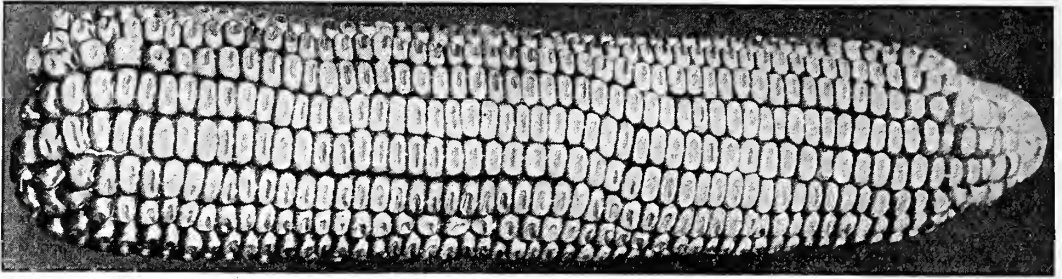
Insured Parcel Post

Merchandise is shipped by parcel post at the customer's risk, unless the package is insured. Packages up to \$25 in value will be insured for their full value on payment of a fee of 5 cents for each package in addition to the regular parcel-post rates. Packages in value over \$25 will be insured for their full value but not to exceed \$50, for a fee of 10 cents for each package, in addition to the regular parcel-post rates. If you desire your packages insured, send the insurance fee in addition to the amount you send to pay for the goods and postage.

Please remember that an amount sufficient to pay postage must be included with your order, as it must be paid in advance.

Shipments into Mexico

All shipments into Mexico must be prepaid whether by mail, express or freight. Our postpaid prices do not apply to seeds which are to be mailed out of the United States. On all orders for seeds or other merchandise, which are to be mailed into Mexico, include postage to the amount of 12 cents a pound, or a fraction of a pound, in addition to the remittance covering the order.



Dry-Climate Yellow Dent Corn

DRY-CLIMATE YELLOW DENT CORN

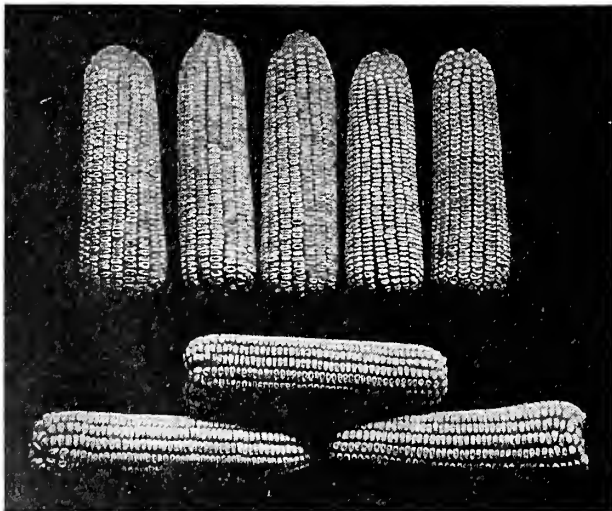
For the past six years we have been on the lookout for a yellow Corn for this climate, a variety that would produce well and would not smut. We are pleased to announce that at last we have found it. The greatest objection to growing yellow Corn in this section has been the fact that such a large percentage would smut, but in a large field test made with this variety not a single ear showed the slightest sign. The ears average 10 inches in length and have sixteen rows of bright well-filled kernels. Like Mexican June Corn, it has a very tight husk, consequently is bothered but very little with worms. It is a good producer and we can highly recommend it for those desiring to grow a yellow Corn. We have but a limited quantity of this seed which we offer as follows: Postpaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; not prepaid, lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$15.

HODGSON'S IMPROVED JUNE CORN

We have been very fortunate this year in being able to secure direct from Mr. Hodgson a limited quantity of his Improved Mexican June Corn seed of his own growing. For the past seven years Mr. Hodgson has been working for a better June Corn, and, in speaking of it, says: "I have succeeded in improving June Corn until now I have the ears with smaller cobs and longer, deeper kernels. By selecting seed from stalks which bore two ears instead of one I have greatly increased the yield and have also succeeded in reducing the time required for maturity of the seed, as eighty-five days is now all that is required to mature the seed sufficiently to put it out of danger of very heavy frost." We have the exclusive sale of Mr. Hodgson's Improved June Corn, and offer it as follows: Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$15, all f. o. b. Tucson.

PAPAGO SWEET CORN

Until the introduction of Papago Sweet Corn two years ago, there were practically no Sweet Corns that would thrive in this part of the country during the heated term. In fact there were but one or two varieties which ever grew enough to produce Corn, and the ears that resulted were small, worm-eaten, and of inferior quality. Papago Sweet Corn was given to us by Prof. George Freeman, of the Arizona Experiment Station. He found it growing on an Indian reservation near Tucson. In its original state it was small, but by careful breeding and selection, large



Hodgson Improved June Corn

ears of the very finest quality were developed. The ears are well filled and of excellent flavor. The stalks grow to a height of 7 feet. Every kernel of seed produces from six to eight stalks, and each stalk one or two ears. All who have tried Papago are wonderfully well pleased with the results. Dairymen have found it superior to other Corns for ensilage purposes, as the fodder is rich in food value and produced in great abundance. Mr. T. J. Gridley, Manager of the Narbonne Ranch, Thermal, Imperial Valley, California, writes in regard to it as follows:

"We have had great success with your Papago Sweet Corn in this valley, having been able to produce well-filled ears of nice Corn in the middle of the summer. It not only excels as the best green Corn for the table, but is the best for making Indian meal we ever had."

The fact that Papago produces nice, well-filled ears of Corn in the very hottest weather is the strongest point in its favor. It is very hardy and will withstand protracted drought

PAPAGO SWEET CORN, continued

and the attacks of insects to a wonderful degree. It will yield on an average six or eight times more than the best of the standard varieties of Sweet Corn.

The seed can be planted any time after the danger of frost is passed, up to the first of August. The rows should be 4 feet apart, and the seed 2 feet apart in the rows. Ten pounds will plant an acre. If grown for ensilage, it should be drilled in rows 3 feet apart, 30 pounds to the acre. **Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts., postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid, lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, 25 lbs. \$6.25, 100 lbs. \$20.**

DRY-CLIMATE FIRST-CROP CABBAGE

A sterling novelty of the greatest value. The earliest of all pointed varieties, distinct from any other Cabbage. It is ideal for the private garden as it takes up but little room and produces solid hearts sooner than any other sort. Be sure and give this new early Cabbage a trial. **Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts., 1/4 lb. \$2, lb. \$6, postpaid.**

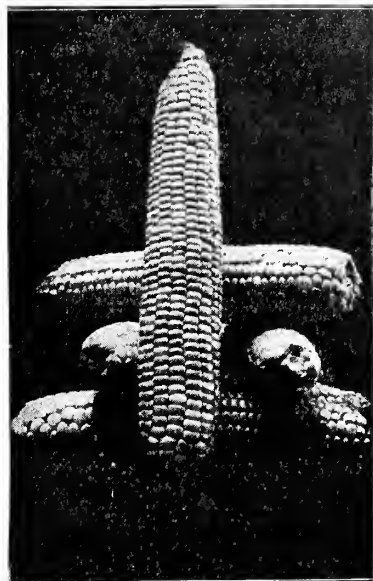
HONEY DEW MUSKMELON

No melon of late introduction has caused such a sensation as the Honey Dew. The past season it was grown successfully in several sections of Arizona and California and found instant favor wherever it was placed on the market.

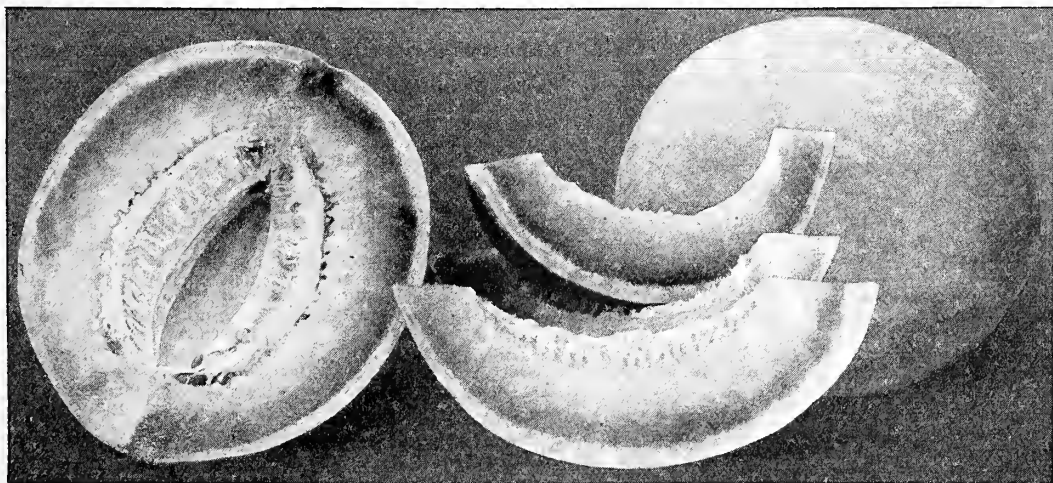
It ranges in size from 4 to 8 inches in diameter and in weight from 4 to 6 pounds. Both the large and small melons are of the same quality. They vary in shape from almost round to slightly oval. The rind is perfectly smooth, no netting or ribs appearing. The color is a beautiful pale apple-green, and late in the season becomes golden. The flesh is green throughout, luscious and juicy, as sweet as honey and of a wonderful flavor. The seed-cavity is very small. This melon is early and very productive. The smaller sized melons are favored and always bring a top price on the market. Do not fail to plant a good acreage to Honey Dew. It is a winner. **Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.**

CROOKNECK RIBBON CANE

This is the finest variety of Cane for forage and ensilage. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high, yielding all the way from thirty-five to fifty-five tons of green ensilage to the acre. Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill, it makes the finest kind of ensilage for all kinds of stock. An acre of it will make from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty gallons of molasses. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow, and is vastly superior to all other varieties of ribbon Cane, or to any of the sorghum crops. Plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart: 8 pounds of seed to the acre in drill. **Lb. 50 cts., postpaid, 35 cts., not prepaid; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Write for prices on large quantities.**



Papago Sweet Corn

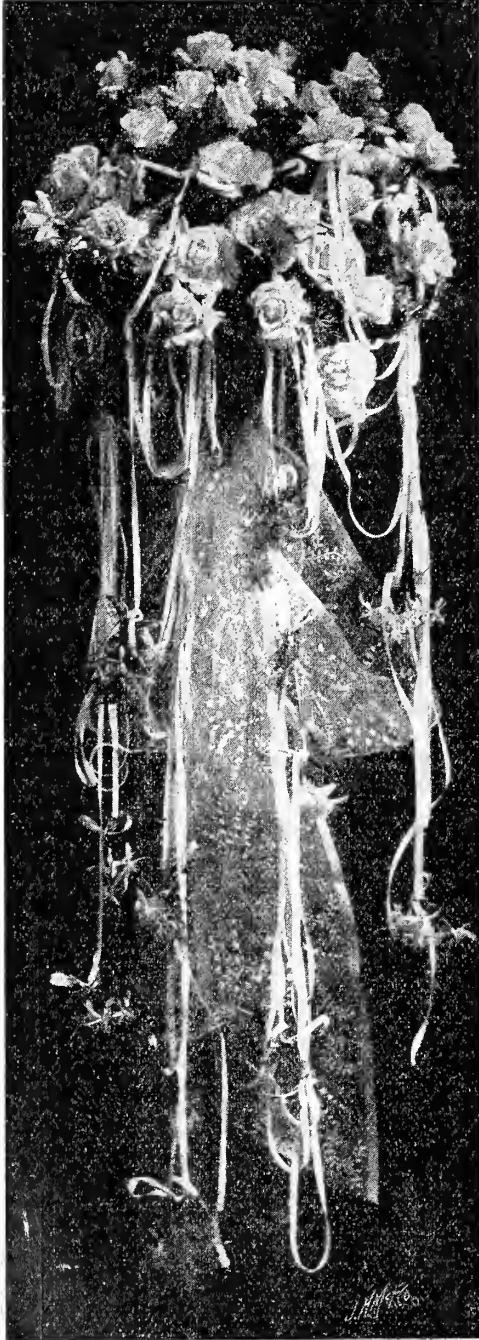


Honey Dew Muskmelons

Floral Department

This department of our business found great favor with all our out-of-town customers. We ship cut-flowers and designs to all parts of Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and eastern California. Through our telegraphic connection with the best florists all over the United States, we can arrange to have flowers delivered at any time in any city in the country.

In ordering always state the exact amount you wish to pay and we will see that orders are filled to full value with best flowers. We shall be glad to quote you on large quantities of flowers for weddings or other special occasions. Our Floral Department is in charge of men who have spent their lives in the business, and they will be glad to offer suggestions in regard to any floral decoration or arrangement that you wish to make. Write us at any time you feel in need of our florist's services. Limited space permits us to give prices on only a few of the designs and bouquets we are prepared to make. Bear in mind that we have the only greenhouses in Arizona, therefore are the only people in the cut-flower business who can furnish strictly first-class, fresh cut-flowers. Shipping orders for less than \$1 are not accepted.



Bridal Bouquet

ROSES. Prices vary in accordance with the season, length of stem and size of flower.

American Beauty. \$1.50 to \$10 per doz.

Roses, White, Pink or Yellow. \$1 to \$4 per doz.

Roses, Red. \$1.50 to \$5 per doz.

Carnations, Hothouse. \$1 to \$2 per doz.

Carnations, Field-grown. 50 cts. to 75 cts. per doz.

Snappedragons. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Roman Hyacinths. 75 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Daffodils and Jonquils. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Narcissus, Paper-White. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Narcissus, Double. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Easter Lilies. \$2.50 to \$10 per doz.

Calla Lilies. \$1.50 to \$5 per doz.

Sweet Peas. March to June. 35 cts. per bunch.

Sweet Peas. January and February. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Violets. 35 cts. per bunch.

Chrysanthemums. October, November, and December. \$3 to \$10 per doz.

Cut Asparagus Sprays. 50 cts. per doz.

Box of Assorted Flowers. \$1.50 to \$10 each. Other cut-flowers in season at market prices.

BLOOMING PLANTS

During the winter months, and especially for Christmas, we can furnish a large assortment of blooming plants, such as Azaleas, Lilies, Cyclamen, etc. Write for prices.

FLOWERS FOR COMMENCEMENTS, STORE OPENINGS, ETC.

Basket of Choice Assorted Flowers, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, up.

Basket of Choice Roses, \$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, up.

Horse-Shoes, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

FOR WEDDINGS

Bridal Bouquets, White Roses, \$3, up; with showers, \$5, up.

Bridal Bouquets, White Carnations, \$2.50, up; with showers, \$4, up.

Bridal Bouquets, Lilies-of-the-Valley, \$6, up; with showers, \$8, up.

Bridesmaids' Bouquets, \$2, up.

Corsage Bouquets, \$2.50, up.

Baskets for Flower Girls, \$2, up.

Ribbon extra.

FUNERAL DESIGNS

	Flat	On Standing Base	On Easel
Anchor	\$3.50, up	\$6.00, up	\$4.00, up
Cross	3.00, up	5.00, up	3.50, up
Crescent	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Wreath	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Star and Crescent		6.00, up	
Gates Ajar	10.00, up		
Heart	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Harp	3.50, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Lyre	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Star	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Pillow	5.00, up		
Lodge Designs—Masonic, Odd Fellows, Elks, etc.	8.00, up		

DRY-CLIMATE VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKE

Alcachofa Artichöfe

The seeds may be sown at any time and transplanted when about 8 inches high. It will mature in eight months from planting the seed, though the proper season to bloom in Arizona is April. The plants should be set 4 feet apart in the field. The buds should not be allowed to flower, and they should be cut frequently. The oftener the buds are cut, the more each plant will yield.

The best way to get a good Artichoke is to secure plants from old stalks of a good strain, as seeds cannot be depended upon to produce any certain variety. A half-dozen plants are enough for a family garden. The plants should be given plenty of water but require little cultivation except for keeping down weeds. If aphides appear on the plants, spray with Black-Leaf 40.

Large Green Globe. Most popular variety. Buds large, globular, deep green with a tint of purple at base. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Plants from good stalks, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., not prepaid.

Jerusalem, or Tuberous-rooted Artichoke. Used exclusively for stock. Lb. 15 cts., not postpaid. Quantity price on application.

ASPARAGUS

Esparrago Spargel

1 oz. to 60 feet of drill; 5 lbs. to the acre

In the warmer sections of the Southwest, Asparagus is a very profitable crop. It can be marketed several weeks earlier than the California product. It deserves to be grown more extensively than it is, as it will net the grower a handsome profit per acre when the roots are yielding at their best. To obtain a maximum yield the land must be heavily manured each year.

The seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before planting. Sow in beds in rows, covering about 1 inch. The following January transplant to furrows 4 feet apart. Set the roots a foot apart in the furrow, which should be 1 foot deep. Cover the roots with 2 or 3 inches of soil and on top of that put 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed with the soil. This is sufficient for the first season, and will produce a light crop the following April. After the sprouts become too small for cutting, allow them to grow full size and in November cut them close to the ground and burn them. Hill the soil over each row. Very little irrigation is required to grow Asparagus. For the garden it is best to secure one- or two-year-old roots.

Roots, of all varieties, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000, not prepaid

Palmetto Asparagus

Palmetto. This is the most popular variety grown for general garden purposes, especially for shipping. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Columbian Mammoth White. A large, thick variety, very white even above ground. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth green sort of the best quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 25c., lb. 85c., postpaid.

Barr's Mammoth. A favorite with market-gardeners. Shoots large, tender, quick-growing and thick to the top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

BEANS

Frijole Bohnen

1 lb. to 50 feet of drill; 50 lbs. to the acre

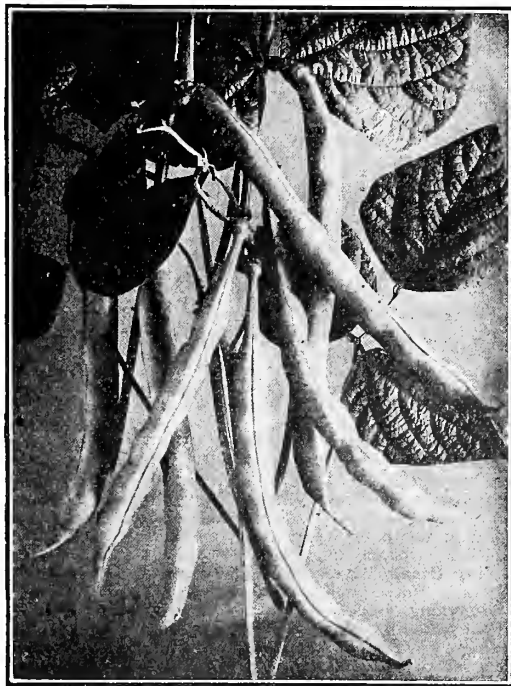
Beans should be made a continuous crop, and may be planted any time from March to September 1. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep, one or two seeds every 4 inches in rows 24 inches apart. If the planting is done early in the spring and the soil is heavy, cold and wet, the seed should not be put down more than half an inch, as deep planting in cold, wet soil will cause the seed to rot. Shallow planting should always be done during the cool spring months. During the hot summer months plant in moist earth to a depth of 3 inches. In the spring and fall irrigate, if possible, in the morning, but not too soon after planting. In the hot weather irrigate in the evening. Cultivate the soil as soon as it gets dry enough after each irrigation. Round-podded Beans should not be planted later than September as the cool nights have a tendency to blight them. Use the flat-podded varieties for planting at this time, as they are harder than the others.

The earliest varieties are ready for the table in 40 days

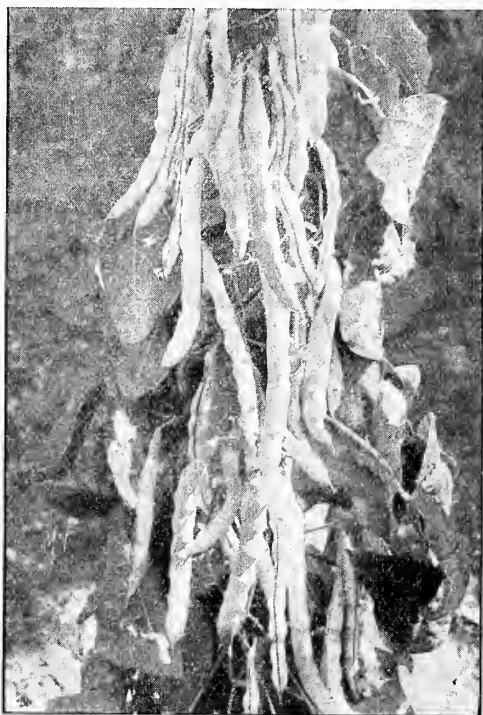
GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. A long-podded green variety. Plants strong and vigorous and leaves large. Produce edible pods thirty days after germination. Pods long, flat and straight. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, not postpaid.

Extra-Early Refugee. A very early, green-podded variety. Matures forty days after germination. Pods medium-sized, round. One of the best varieties for summer planting. An all-round favorite as it is a good shipper, a good seller and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75 not postpaid.



Extra-Early Refugee Beans



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS, continued

Stringless Green-Pod. A valuable green-podded variety free from strings. Pods are round and long. A fine variety for early spring planting and a great favorite with Arizona market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Improved Early Red Valentine. A popular variety; erect vine with dark green leaves. Pods of medium length; fleshy, round, saddle-backed, with only a slight string. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not postpaid.

Early Mohawk. A hardy early variety with long, oval pod, very tender and prolific. Matures in six weeks. Very desirable for a profitable short crop. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, not postpaid.

Canadian Wonder. A very tender, flat-podded Bean of good flavor. Not stringless. Makes luxuriant growth and continues bearing its long, straight pods for a long period. Is used a great deal by gardeners for winter shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, not postpaid.

DWARF YELLOW-PODDED BEANS

Davis White Wax. Sometimes known as Ventura Wonder Wax. Most hardy and productive wax-podded variety. Pods are very long, flat and yellow. Very prolific. One of the best varieties for early fall planting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not postpaid.

Improved Golden Wax. Long, flat pod, rich golden yellow, entirely stringless. One of the finest Beans in cultivation. No better Bean will be found for the garden than our Improved Golden Wax. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not postpaid.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Very popular Bean with market-gardeners. Pods are long, large, broad, golden yellow and entirely stringless. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not postpaid.

Prolific Black Wax. An improvement on the old Black Wax or Butter Bean. Very vigorous and prolific. Pods fairly long, golden yellow and very brittle. Seed black. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpaid.

Refugee Wax. A handsome, round-podded variety. Extremely productive, bearing long, fleshy, wax-like pods. Like the Refugee Green-podded, it is one of the best varieties for summer planting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpaid.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

These Beans require a pole or trellis to climb on when planted in the garden. They are usually very prolific and bear longer pods and a great many more of them than the bush varieties. They continue bearing long after the bush varieties have ceased. They should be planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. The best and most popular of pole varieties. Should be planted in every garden. Bears for long period. Pods are very long, round, very fleshy and deeply creased. Green in color and stringless. This Bean will give satisfaction to everyone. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods are bright yellow in color, very thick, meaty, entirely stringless and deeply saddle-backed. The vine is thrifty and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpaid.

Lazy Wife. A green-podded variety bearing good, long pods in clusters; stringless and of peculiarly fine flavor. Exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

White-seeded Kentucky Wonder. Is ten days earlier than the old, well-known brown-seeded Kentucky Wonder; pods are straighter and smoother. It is more prolific as there are always four to six large pods to be found on a stem. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Scarlet Runner. The old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. It is not only ornamental but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., not postpaid.

LIMA BEANS

Fordhook Bush Lima. An improvement over the well-known Bush Lima because it is very much more prolific. It is a strong grower and very resistant to blight and rust. The pods remain green longer than those of other varieties, which is a distinct advantage to truck-peddlers. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Burpee Improved Bush Lima. This Bean produces a fine crop of pods which measure from 5 to 6 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide, with large, white Beans. Yields heavily, is of excellent flavor and six to eight days earlier than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Large White Lima. One of the best of the pole varieties. Should not be planted extensively in lower altitudes as it does not begin bearing until the hot weather is over. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

This variety of Bean differs greatly from others in its growth. It sends up one stalk and produces its pods on this, one at every leaf.

Grows in this locality all winter; frost does not hurt it. It is rapidly coming into favor as a table Bean, as it is quite delicious when properly prepared. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, not postpaid.

SPANISH SWORD BEAN

This Bean is very popular in the West Indies and grows to perfection here. It is a bush variety and rampant grower. The pods grow 14 to 18 inches long. The Beans compare favorably with the Broad Windsor, but are more palatable. It is a wonderful crop to grow for hog pasture or for green manuring. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

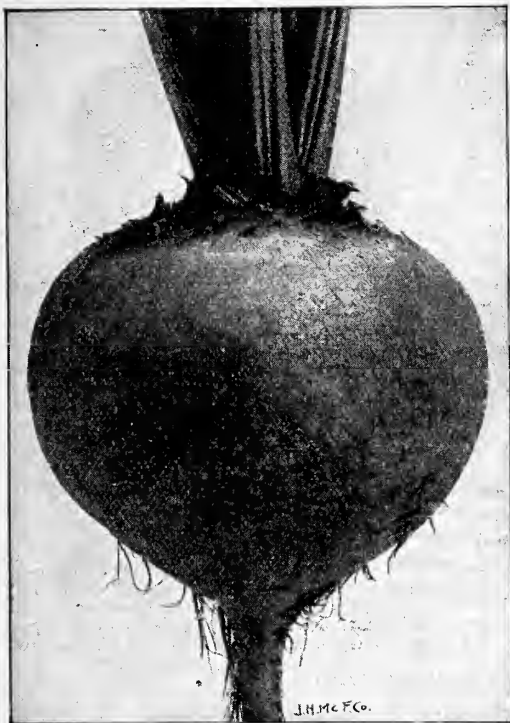
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Berza de Bruselas *Rošentofl*

Sow in September and October and treat same as cabbage.

Matures in 140 to 150 days from seed

Improved Half-Dwarf. The standard variety. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and bears small, firm, round sprouts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

BEETS

Remolacha *Rothe Rübe*

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 7 lbs. to the acre in drills

Beets can be sown any month in the year. Plant in drills 18 inches apart. On account of the adobe character of a great deal of the soil in this section we advise that only the globe- or turnip-shaped varieties be planted. When the ground is dry, the long varieties are difficult to pull without breaking the tops.

Early turnip varieties are ready for use in fifty to sixty days after sowing seed

TABLE BEETS

All varieties: Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., 1/4 lb. 65c., lb. \$2, postpaid

Crosby's Egyptian. Medium size, small top, very early. Smooth, sweet and tender, and a deep crimson color. Very popular with the market-gardener. One of the best-known varieties. We have secured some especially fine seed of this variety and want you to be sure and include it in your order.

Extra-Early Eclipse. Fine early table variety, of tapering globe shape. Flesh deep crimson, zoned with pink.

Extra-Early Egyptian. Turnip-shaped variety with dark red flesh; very early.

The Lentz. Flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young. Very productive and a good keeper.

Crimson Globe. Extremely smooth and of a fine blood-red color. Makes a rapid growth and matures early. Is almost round in shape, and in quality is sweet and tender.

Early Blood-Red Turnip. Turnip-shaped variety, with deep red flesh.

Detroit Dark Red. A good table variety, globe-shaped, with rich red flesh.

Half-Long Blood. Smooth, growing to good size. Color dark red; tops small; of upright growth.

Long Blood. A well-known long variety of table Beet. Recommended for planting in soils which do not bake.

Swiss Chard. A foliage Beet used for greens. It is the best thing to grow for green food for poultry during the winter months. If cut above the crown, it will furnish continuous cutting crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

SUGAR AND STOCK BEETS, or MANGEL-WURZELS

Sow from October to May, in well-cultivated, rich, deep soil, in drills 24 to 30 inches apart. Six pounds will sow an acre

All varieties: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1. Not prepaid, lb. 90 cts., 10 lbs. \$7.50

Golden Tankard. Rich yellow; giant; oval-shaped. Very nutritious.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half-Sugar Mangel-Wurzel. Produces roots of enormous size.

Mammoth Long Red. This is a particularly fine Mangel. The roots attain enormous size, and are smooth and regular in shape.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. This Beet contains a large percentage of sugar. Highly recommended as a stock-feeding Beet.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. Richer than any other variety in sugar, and very valuable for sugar factories. Grows entirely under the ground and yields good crops under ordinary conditions.

Klein Wanzleben. This variety of Sugar Beet is the best in cultivation. It is not the largest in size, but is the richest in sugar. It is said that it will fatten hogs as quickly as grain.

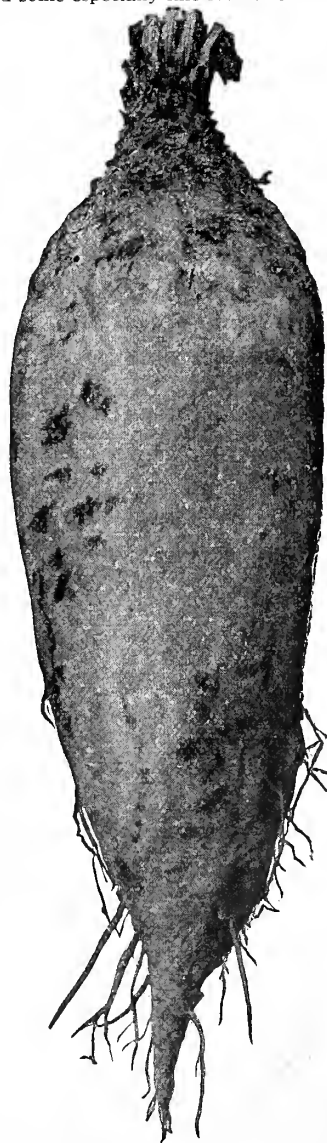
BROCCOLI

Brocoli *Broccoli*

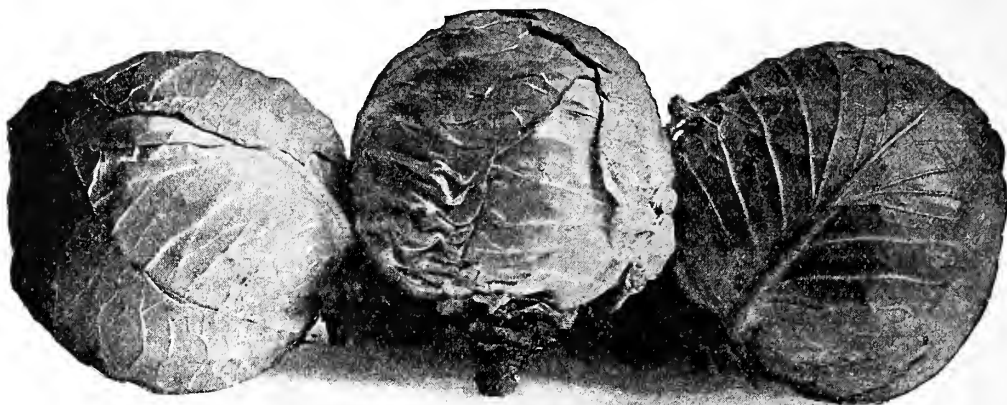
Practically a coarse cauliflower, more divided in the head; grows larger and taller, and is hardier and easier to grow. Should be treated the same.

Early Large White. Best variety. Heads white and large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Purple Cape. Good, large heads which are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel



Truckers' Pride Cabbage

CABBAGE

1 oz. will produce about 2,000 plants; 4 ozs. to the acre

Col Repollo

Weißkraut

There are three good seasons for sowing Cabbage seeds—in September, for late winter and early spring Cabbages; in March, for summer and fall Cabbages; in June and July, for winter Cabbages. Cabbage plants set out in the fall must be planted early enough to allow them to head before cold weather sets in. Seed should be sown broadcast in beds. Plants should be thinned out early so they will not become spindling. Transplanted to the field they should be put 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. Cabbages require considerable moisture but too much water causes them to rot very readily.

Ready for use in 100 to 150 days, according to varieties

EARLY VARIETIES

Dry-Climate First Crop. A new Cabbage. For Description, see novelties, page 5.

Truckers' Pride. This is a new variety of Cabbage which is the nearest approach to perfection we have ever seen. The heads are perfectly round, extremely solid and wonderfully heavy. It is very early, and dwarf in the stem. If you are planting Cabbage be sure to give Truckers' Pride a thorough trial. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$2, lb. \$6.50, postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield. One of the best and most popular early varieties. Succeeds well in the Southwest. Is very hardy. Heads very compact, solid and conical in shape. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market. An early variety of pure turquoise color with glistening white heart. No Cabbage of recent

introduction has demonstrated greater superiority for all climates and all conditions than Copenhagen Market. The heads are solid and heavy, the stems short, and it matures early and evenly. The seed, if sown in June, will produce fine heads early in the fall. Large Cabbage-growers should give this Cabbage a trial. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.50, postpaid.

Charleston Wakefield. It is very similar to Early Jersey Wakefield, but nearly a third larger and a little later. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt. A decidedly pointed head of good size and fine quality. A sure header. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat, which makes it the finest summer variety. Head is flat, hard, and firm. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Volga. Recently introduced from Russia. Extra-early, producing large, solid, round heads, growing 12 to 15 pounds each. Has short stem and is very drought-resistant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

LATE VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch. Heads round, solid, broad and flat on top. Is crisp and tender and well flavored. One of the best fall and winter varieties. A good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Sure Head. Never fails to make a fine, solid, large head. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Danish Ballhead, or Hollander. This is a very late variety, forming globular heads, very hard and solid. In fact, it is the hardest heading variety known. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Early Drumhead. Earliest of the late varieties. Round, flat, large heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Rock Red. The best hard-headed red variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. A variety that is much prized in Europe and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium sized and fairly compact. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

CARROTS

Zanahoria
Carotten; Möhren

1 oz. to a row 150 feet long; 3 lbs.
to the acre

Can be sown any month in the year. Plant about half an inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and thin to 3 inches apart. Water freely. The shorter varieties give better results on heavy land.

Ready for use in 95 to 120 days from seed, according to variety.

Very Early Scarlet Forcing, or French Horn. Best variety for earliest forcing. Reddish orange-colored roots, nearly round. When matured they are about 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.

Oxheart, or Guerande. By far the most popular Carrot with the market-gardeners. Is a most beautiful shape, and of rich orange color. We recommend it above all others for this vicinity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Danvers Half-Long. Good variety for general purposes. Color is bright orange-scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Chantenay. Grows 5 or 6 inches long, is very tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Long Orange. Does very well if you have light, sandy soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground, and is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Short White. Roots half-long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder. Color light green above the ground, white below. Flesh rich white, solid and crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CHICORY

Achicoria Cichorie

Used as a substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. Sow early in the spring and keep well watered. Perennial.

Large-rooted. Large-rooted and best variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.



Dry-Weather Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

Coliflor Blumenkohl

1 oz. of seed to 2,000 plants; 6 ozs. will plant an acre

Prepare the soil as for cabbage. Seed may be sown from July to the following March. Cauliflower does not make a good summer crop and will not head up well in hot weather. When the plants are six or seven weeks old, transplant to the field, in rows 24 inches apart 18 inches apart in the row. Cauliflower should be irrigated freely and kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of its growth and go to seed.

Early Snowball. The best and most popular variety grown. Our seed is of the best imported stock. It will make uniformly fine heads, even under adverse conditions. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8, postpaid.

Early Paris. A hardy variety, quite easy to grow, and forming good heads. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads of superior quality. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50, postpaid.

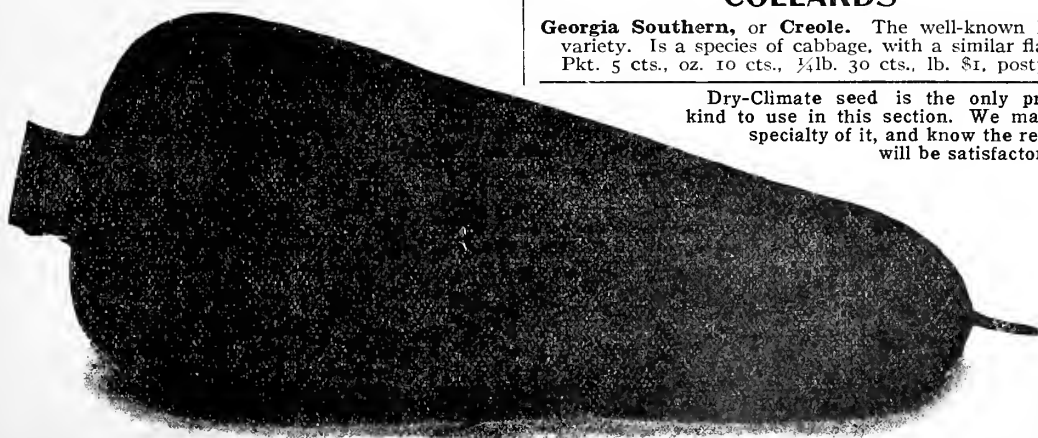
Dry-Weather. Well adapted to the arid regions of the Southwest. Heads solid, pure white and of excellent quality. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50, postpaid.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Large, late variety. Very hardy and especially desirable for hot and dry climates. Heads are well protected by the foliage, which enables it to resist unfavorable conditions to a greater degree than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

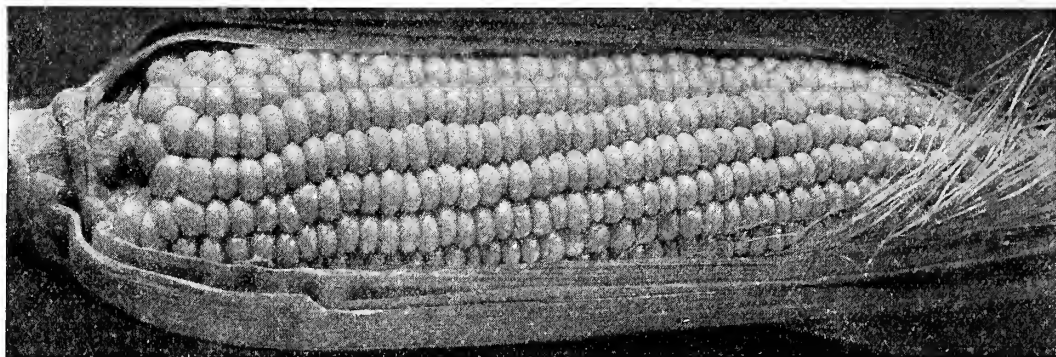
COLLARDS

Georgia Southern, or Creole. The well-known large variety. Is a species of cabbage, with a similar flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Dry-Climate seed is the only proper kind to use in this section. We make a specialty of it, and know the results will be satisfactory.



Danvers Half-Long Carrot



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

CELERY

Apio Sellerie

1 oz. to 3,000 plants or 200 feet of drill

Sow the seed from January 1 to April 1, in drills 6 inches apart, not too thick in the row, to secure stalky plants.

In June, when the plants are strong, transplant to furrows 4 feet apart and 6 inches deep. Set the plants 6 inches apart in the furrows. As the plant grows, fill the earth toward the plant to secure proper bleaching. Never allow dirt to rest in the heart of the plant. Never work in Celery when it is wet with rain.

Ready for table in 160 to 175 days from seed

Giant Pascal. The most popular of the newer green winter varieties. Rather tall, with stems nearly round. When blanched is white, brittle and of especially good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

White Plume. Used mostly for a very early crop. Comparatively easy variety to grow, as it is fairly hardy, and being naturally white is easy to blanch. Forms a good, medium-sized bunch. Is of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Golden Self-blanching. French-grown. This is the most popular market variety in use, especially for early crop. The plant is naturally golden yellow, but needs to be blanched to make it tender and brittle. Forms a rather small bunch. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Golden Self-blanching. American-grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1 75, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Dwarf Golden Heart. Rather tall, forming a large bunch. Blanching white and is a good shipper. Heart golden color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

CELERIAC (Turnip-Rooted Celery)

Grown for its edible root, which is similar in appearance to a turnip. Not used for greens. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., postpaid.

CORN, Sugar or Sweet

Maiz Dulce Zuckermâiz

1 lb. to 150 hills; 15 lbs. to the acre

Plant any time from April to August. July, just at the start of the rainy season, is one of the best months to plant. Should be planted in rows about 3 feet apart and 12 inches apart in the row. Intensive cultivation at all times is necessary. Cultivate after each irrigation until the Corn shades the ground. Irrigate every two weeks until in the milk, then once or twice a week. This will produce a solid, tight husk which will prevent worms from doing damage.

First ears can be picked in from 55 to 85 days

Stowell's Evergreen. In our experiments with Sweet Corn last summer, this variety was way ahead of all others. It produced long, well-filled ears. Flavor sweet and delicious. Ears kept in an edible condition for a remarkably long time and were not bothered at all by worms while growing. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid.

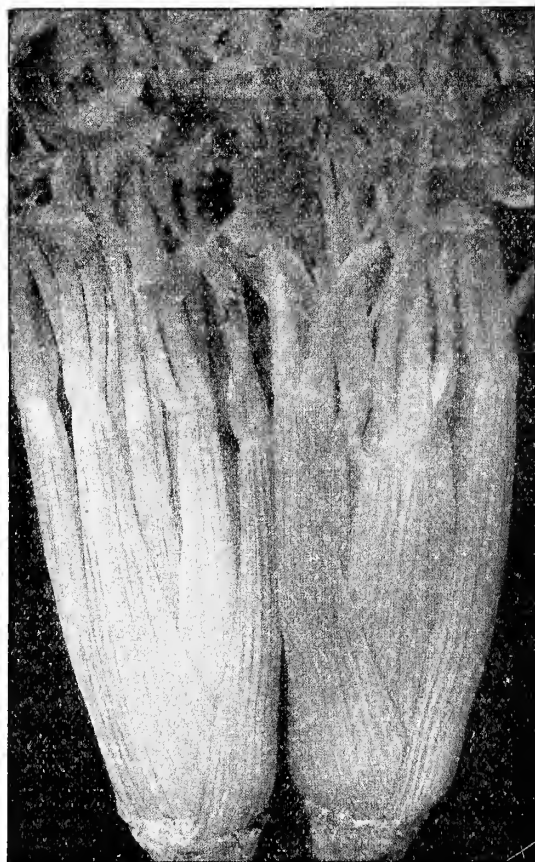
PAPAGO. A new hardy Sweet Corn for dry climates introduced by us for the first time. For further description, see page 4.

Country Gentleman. Has a long, white cob of closely filled "shoe-peg" kernels; is sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid.

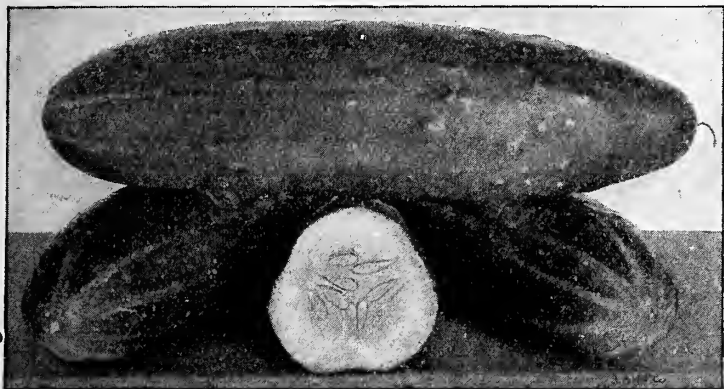
Oregon Evergreen. A great favorite in southern California. Has a tight, thick husk and is troubled but little with the Corn worm. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

POP CORN

White Rice. Most popular variety, very prolific. Ears short; kernels long, resembling rice in shape. Color white. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid.



Golden Self-blanching Celery



Davis Perfect Cucumbers

CUCUMBERS

Pepino Gurten

1 oz. of seed will plant 100 hills

Cucumbers are very profitable crops as they are very prolific. With favorable weather they can be had ready for use about June 1, and if kept healthy and closely picked, they will produce abundantly until fall.

Two to three pounds are required to plant an acre. Plant from March to September in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover half an inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. Cucumbers are ready for the table in six weeks from planting seed.

Early Short Green, or Early Frame. A very desirable variety either for pickling or table use. Fruit straight, small at each end, bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Davis Perfect. This splendid variety introduced a few years ago has now become very popular. The fruits are very symmetrical, 8 to 10 inches in length; dark, glossy green; tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Early White Spine. This is the best Cucumber for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, green with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Improved Long Green. Mature fruit is 12 inches long. The skin is of a deep green and the flesh is solid, crisp, and of fine quality. Very popular variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Boston Pickling. This is a very popular variety for pickling. Medium long and great producer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Japanese Climbing. This variety is a great climber. Is a good variety for training to a trellis. Fruit is long, and the flesh is white and crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Lemon. A new variety the color of a lemon when ready to use, and similar in shape but less pointed at the ends. Produces about four times as much fruit as any other variety will produce. The flavor is delicious and the bitter taste sometimes found in other Cucumbers is never present in this variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

CORN SALAD

Macha, Valerianilla Stetsalat

Requires same care as lettuce and is put to same uses. Also is cooked as substitute for spinach.

Broad-leaved. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

GARLIC

Aio Knoblauch

Most pungent of all the onion family. Is much used by Mexicans. Can be planted any month in the year. Cultivate same as onions. Bulbs, per lb. 25 cts., not prepaid.

EGGPLANT

Berengena Eierpfanze

1 oz. to 1,000 plants

Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart. Pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

Ready for use from 145 to 160 days

Improved New York Purple Spineless. Standard for home and market. Fruit very large, productive, and of the highest quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Black Beauty. Rich purple-black in color and a fine market variety. It is early and also makes a fine sort for home-gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Black Pekin. An early, prolific variety, very valuable for market-gardeners' use. Fruit is nearly round; skin smooth and black. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Escarola o Endivia Endivien

Sow and cultivate the same as lettuce.

Ready for use 45 to 50 days from seed

Green Curled. One of the best varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Broad-leaved. Forms large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched for a salad or will make excellent cooked greens, as well as being useful to flavor soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

KALE

Breton Berza Blatterkohl

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill

Seed should be sown thinly in drills about the middle of June for the tall sorts; transplant the young plants 12 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Later in the season the dwarf sorts may be sown rather thickly in drills to furnish small heads to be cooked like spinach during the winter months. It is hardy and will withstand frost and snow.

Dwarf Curled German. The most popular Kale for general use. Leaves are bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Jersey, or Thousand-Headed. A tall variety with smooth leaves, especially used for feeding chickens. Furnishes lots of green feed in the winter months. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 65 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. This makes a beautiful plant about 2 ½ feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

KOHLRABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

Colinabo Kohlrabi

1 oz. of seed will produce 2,000 plants

Same culture as cabbage.

Early White Vienna. Earliest and best. Flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

LEEK

Puerro Porreelauch

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill

Sow any time in rows 1 foot apart. Thin plants to 10 inches.

London Flag. A large and strong plant; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.



May King Lettuce

LETTUCE *Lechuga* *Lattich, Salat*

1 oz. makes 3,000 plants; 3 lbs. to the acre

Lettuce can be sown all the year round. For winter heading, sow in August or September. This will allow plenty of time for heads to form before cold weather. Plants should be grown rapidly to get best results. It should be planted in a rich, loamy soil in double rows on ridges about 12 inches apart, 10 inches apart in the row. Requires about two and one-half months from seed to maturity. Smooth-leaved varieties seem to head the best during the summer months. Irrigate not less than once a week and very much oftener during the dry summer months. Be sure to cultivate after each irrigation.

Iceberg. Large, curly leaves of bright, light green with a very slight reddish tinge at the edges. Of a delicious flavor. This is the best of the curly-leaved varieties for a summer crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

New York, or Los Angeles. A large, crisp, tight-heading variety. This is the most profitable Lettuce grown. Hardy, uniform size, wavy leaved, and blanches beautifully. A great favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Big Boston. Popular market variety. A smooth-leaved, light green, cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown in the head. Has a particularly fine, golden, buttery head. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Hanson. A fine, large-heading variety. Leaves curl on the edges. Light yellowish green in color. Head crisp and brittle and flavor excellent. An old favorite. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

May King. A very early new variety forming fine, hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery, crisp heads. There is just a faint tint of brown on the heads. It is very slow to go to seed and is one of the very best varieties for late spring planting, as it does well in the summer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Denver Market. One of the largest of the curly-leaved varieties. Leaves are of light green, beautifully blistered, very crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. It is very slow to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1, postpaid.

California Cream Butter. A fine smooth-leaved summer variety. Forms a very large head, rich golden yellow inside. Easy to grow and a good shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Early Prize Head. Large loose-headed sort. Color bright green tinged with brownish red. Very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson. Loose-leaved variety. It is crisp and tender, light green in color, and easy to grow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Grand Rapids. A good variety for early family use, and of upright, rapid growth. May be planted close and retains its freshness a long time after being cut. It is used more for forcing in greenhouses than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

White Paris Cos. Known also as Romaine Cos. This is the best of the cos or celery varieties. It is very distinct from the preceding Lettuces in that it has long, narrow spoon-shaped leaves. It is a great favorite in foreign countries, but little known to our own people. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

CASSABA, or WINTER MUSKMELON

A late variety of Muskmelon which was introduced in southern California several years ago. They are becoming favorably known and are very popular. They should be planted late in the summer; otherwise treated and cultivated the same as watermelon and cantaloupe, but should not be allowed to ripen on the vine. Should be picked about the time of the first frost and carefully packed away in a cool place until they become slightly soft, when they are ready to eat. For shipping they should be shipped before softening. We believe that every farmer should try this melon.



Santa Claus Cassaba

Improved Hybrid. Finest-flavored and best of the Cassaba family. Favorite for home-garden and local market. Color dark green, flesh from 2 to 3 inches in thickness, color creamy white, melting and delicious. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

Santa Claus. An oblong, mottled melon and a good shipper. The rind is very hard. Flesh light green and stringless. Flavor excellent. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Golden Beauty. One of the finest-flavored Cassabas. An excellent keeper and favorite shipper. Color is beautiful golden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Winter Pineapple. Color when mature is light green. Has excellent shipping qualities and is of delicious flavor. Is almost round in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

MUSKMELON, or CANTALOUPE

Melon *Almizcieno*
Melone

2 to 3 lbs. to the acre; 1 oz. of seed to 100 hills

If you buy Melon seed in quantities of five or more pounds, write us for special prices

Cantaloupes do best in light, rich, sandy soil. Can be planted from March to July. Plant at the side of a furrowed-out row, 6 to 8 feet apart, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover about 1 inch deep. When the plants begin to vine thin out to three or four of the strongest in the hill. Before plants are up, ashes or tobacco dust scattered on the ground over seed will keep insects away from the young plants. In sections where gophers and birds are troublesome it is advisable to scatter "Gophergo" around liberally. Melons should never be planted two years in succession on the same land, and as different varieties mix readily the first year, care should be taken to have different varieties separated in the fields. The pollen carries a great distance. Melons planted July 15 for a late crop will prove to be much more profitable than the midsummer crop, though during the rainy season the aphids will be found more troublesome than on the earlier plantings. However, these can be easily controlled by spraying the vines and the cost per acre will be very slight. The vines should be examined closely for aphids. At their very first appearance spray with a nicotine solution, being careful to get the spray on the under side of the leaves.

Earliest varieties ready in 90 to 100 days from sowing; general crop requires 115 to 140 days.

HONEY DEW. A delicious new and distinct variety of Melon, as sweet as honey. For detailed description, see page 5.

Dry-Climate Eden Gem, or Pollock's Improved Cantaloupe. We do not hesitate to place this at the head of our list of Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is one of the most delicious we ever tasted. Flesh varies from green to golden yellow, is solid and fine-grained. Nearly round, with no ribs and heavily netted. Earliest of the solid-net type and rust resistant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., 1/4lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

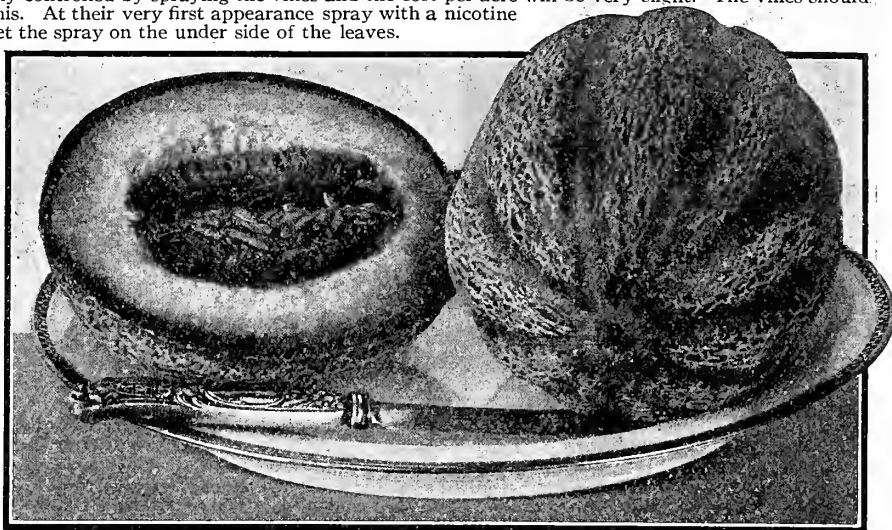
Tucso Eden Gem. Same as above but not extra-selected seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4lb. 30c., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Dry-Climate Early Watters. The earliest of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. Very prolific and usually the first setting of fruit is very heavy, often ten to fifteen marketable melons to the hill, mostly ripening about the same time. Flesh is light green and of the best quality. It should be planted early so that the crop can be harvested before the rainy season, as the vines are inclined to rust and blight, but should be planted for an early crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Dry-Climate Netted Rock. This is the most popular of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupes of the solid-net types. Flesh is green, tinted with a delicate salmon-pink around the seed-cavity. Flesh is firm, sweet, luscious, melting, and of delicious flavor. It has by far the smallest seed-cavity of any strain of the Rocky Ford. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Pink-meat Netted Rock. An extra-early, standard-size, well-netted melon with small cavity. A splendid shipper. Flesh of dark pink or salmon color through to rind. Is of delicious flavor. Is a heavy yielder, tops the market over all other varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Netted Gem. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. Fruit is oval, slightly ribbed. Densely covered with coarse netting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.



Dry-Climate Netted Rock Muskmelon

Hackensack. Large, round, flattened at both ends. Very productive, and is of a most delicate flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Pineapple. Large size, early, green flesh and rich flavor. Oval shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

Burrell's Gem. Has a tough, thin rind; shape is quite elongated; meat reddish orange, very thick, fine-grained and spicy. Vines very vigorous. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. This is an old-time favorite. Skin is thin, of a dark green color and slightly netted. Flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Paul Rose. Cross between Osage and Netted Gem, and is among the best of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

Banana. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Peach Melon, or Garden Lemon. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped, and of a bright orange-yellow, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but soon becomes mellow, not sweet, and has a rich flavor. Superb for sweet pickles, pies or preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

MUSTARD

Mostaza

Genf

1 oz. to 50 feet
of drill

Can be planted any time of the year, although autumn sowing brings best results.

Chinese. A very hardy, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thick and deeply savoyed, with broad, white mid-ribs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled. Large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous, highly recommended. Oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Elephant's Ear. Leaves are light green with large, white ribs, with good substance and appetizing pungency. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Ostrich-Plume. Leaves are long, ruffled and gracefully curved. Stands heat better than any other. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

White English. Light green, tender leaves; seed light yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4lb. 15c., lb. 40c., postpaid.



Dry-Climate Kleckley Sweets Improved

WATERMELON

Zandia Waffermelone

1 oz. to 30 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre

Culture is the same as for muskmelons, except they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. Watermelons must be intensively cultivated after each irrigation. Proper irrigation and cultivation are absolutely essential to a good crop of well-shaped melons.

Ready in 90 to 140 days from seed

Angeleno. An excellent melon for the home-garden and local market. Rind is very thin, the bright red flesh coming almost to the surface. Heart is solid, extremely large and of excellent flavor. Is big producer, oval-shaped and dark green in color. Should be picked only when green, shaded to gold. The seed of this variety should always be soaked in water for a few hours before planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Brazilian. A new melon of much merit, oval in shape with a medium-thick rind and a beautiful apple-green skin. The meat is a deep crimson, sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Klondyke. A great favorite in southern California, where it is said to be the most prolific melon grown. Crisp and stringless and of fine flavor, but not recommended for shipping on account of its crispness. No other Watermelon remains eatable so long after picking. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Dry-Climate Kleckley Sweets Improved. This is without doubt the finest Watermelon grown. It is a great favorite for the home-garden, and for the local market it is unexcelled. It averages about twenty-five pounds in weight, oblong in shape, with very dark green skin. Flesh deep scarlet, with solid heart, and stringless and very sweet. We have dry-climate-grown, very high-grade seed of this variety. Be sure and include some in your order. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Tucso Kleckley Sweets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Sweetheart, Black-seeded. Fruit large, oval, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Dry-Climate Chilian, White-seeded. A very brittle, thin-skinned variety of the highest quality. It is a great favorite on the Arizona markets. Grows to medium size, and is slightly oblong. Skin is deep green, striped with still deeper green. Flesh is bright red, juicy and very sweet. You can't go wrong with the Chilian. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Tucso Chilian, White-seeded. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Chilian, Black-seeded. A trifle earlier than the white-seeded variety, but melons do not average so large. Flesh is a brilliant red, very sweet, and in this country inclined to be a little coarse and stringy. This feature alone makes it inferior to the white-seeded melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake. One of the oldest and most popular sorts. A large, oblong variety with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind is tough, but flesh is of good quality and bright red. It is a good shipper and easily grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Dry-Climate Tom Watson. This is an exceedingly popular melon throughout the South, and has proved to be one of the best for Arizona, especially for late planting. Fruit is large, dark green in color, slightly mottled. It is oblong and uniform in shape. Has no ends or necks to rot. Rind is exceedingly tough, making it the best shipper. Flesh deep red and very sweet. Vines are vigorous and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

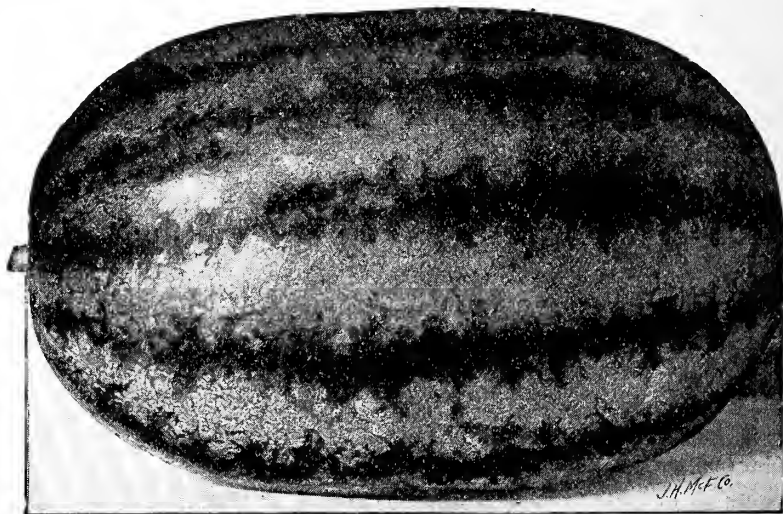
Tucso Tom Watson. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Florida Favorite. One of the earliest and a good shipper. In appearance it is similar to the Georgia Rattlesnake, except that it is very much darker. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Citron, Red-seeded. Round melon, striped and marbled with light green. Used for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Citron, Green-seeded. Large variety, used for stock feed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

In many instances we carry more than one grade of seed of the same variety. To distinguish between the first and second grades, we call the first and best our "Dry-Climate Brand," and the second, "Tucso Brand."



Florida Favorite Watermelon

ONIONS

Cebolla Zwiebel

1 oz. of seed to 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre

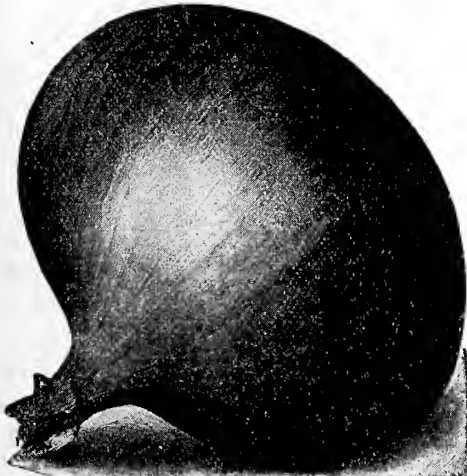
Onions, unlike most vegetables, succeed well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. For early spring crops the seed is usually sown in August or September in this vicinity. Sow in beds and transplant, any time after the Onions are as large as straws, to 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows. Best time for transplanting is January. When this system of transplanting is used, about two pounds of seed will furnish plants enough for an acre. When the seed is planted directly in the fields, sow in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, sowing the seed thinly and covering thinly. When plants are a good size, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Onions will always keep better if, when irrigating, water is never allowed to touch the plants. Steady, even growth is necessary to good Onions, and the check in growth, whether from disease or drought, causes them to run to seed badly. Planting the seed too early in the fall will also cause them to run to seed. An average crop of Onions runs from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds to the acre. The cost of producing them as represented in labor, rent, sacks and marketing, is estimated at \$75 per acre. When the bulbs are matured the tops die down. Onions do not keep so well if the tops are rolled or planked down while still green. It requires about two full weeks properly to mature Onions after they are pulled, and it is best not to top and sack until ready to ship to market. If they are to be kept for any length of time, they should never be sacked, but should be put under cover on the floor or in a bin with abundant circulation of air and be kept absolutely dry.

Ready for green Onions 60 days from seed

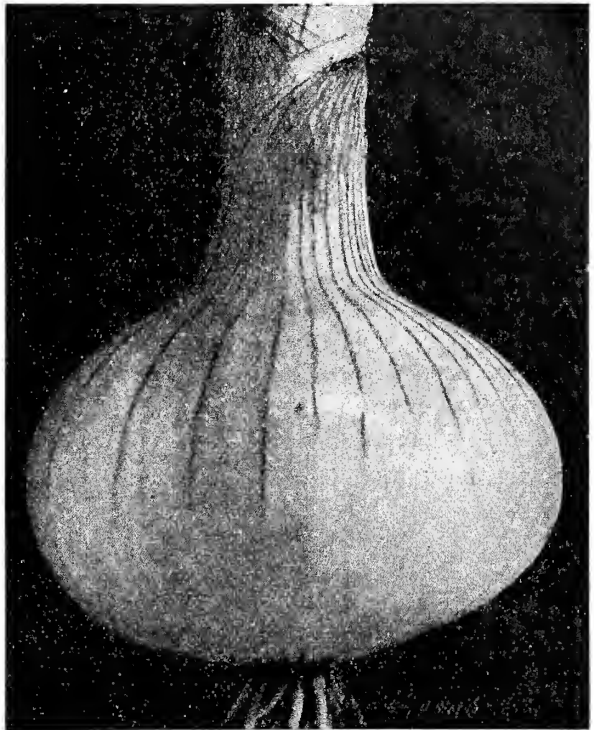
From the present outlook practically all varieties of white Onion seed will be off the market this year. We have small stocks of the white varieties as listed below and will fill all orders at the prices quoted until stocks are exhausted.

Australian Brown. An early and very hardy variety which does especially well in the Southwest. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. It is especially noted as a long keeper. A popular Onion for spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

Crystal White Wax. A pure white variety of the Bermuda type, Teneriffe-grown. Shape is flat. Flavor is mild and sweet. The beautiful clear white Onion seen in our markets in crates early in the spring is this variety. It is not a good keeper and should be marketed as soon as harvested, or placed in well-ventilated bins and not piled too deep. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6, postpaid.



Australian Brown Onion



Prizetaker Onion

El Paso. A new variety from Mexico. Grows to a diameter of about 6 inches. Flavor very mild. Skin generally white but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Crop failed.

Extra-Early Barletta. Is an extremely early variety. This Onion is generally termed a small pickling Onion, but in Arizona grows to a very fine marketable size and matures several weeks earlier than any other variety. Bulbs have clear silver skin, pure white, firm and delicate in flavor. Is fine for growing green Onions. Crop failed.

Gigantic Gibraltar. Onions nearly globular in shape, thin skin of light straw color. Flesh white, tender and mild. This Onion withstands dry weather and the attacks of insects better than any other Onion grown. Crop failed.

Mammoth Silver King. One of the largest, white, flat varieties grown. Is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin and the most agreeable flesh. It is so mild that it can be eaten like an apple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Prizetaker. Very large, globe-shaped variety with a light yellow skin and white fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. A good-keeping Onion and very popular as a market variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield. The best-known and most widely used red variety. In shape it is flattish but thick, with very firm flesh. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

Southport White Globe. A pure white, globe-shaped variety, forms handsome, hard Onions with wax-like, pearl-white flesh. Is used a great deal for green Onions on account of having such a clear white stem, which makes it very valuable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

White Lisbon. Globular-shaped, pure white and very mild. Is used a great deal for bunching in early spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silver-Skin. A well-known and largely used white Onion. Bulbs are flat and mature early. Are of a beautiful shape and very mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6, postpaid.

ONIONS, continued

Yellow, or White Bermuda. It is used for an early market variety and, if the seed is sown in the early fall, the bulbs can be harvested very early in the spring several weeks before any other variety. Its popularity is due to its earliness and fine and extremely mild flavor. Color is pinkish straw; shape is flat. We have a very fine strain of imported Teneriffe-grown seed of high germination. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A popular yellow globe Onion for market and shipping purposes. Almost ball-shaped, a trifle flattened at both ends. A heavy cropper and a good, firm, hard-fleshed variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

Yellow Flat Danvers. The same as Globe Danvers except in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

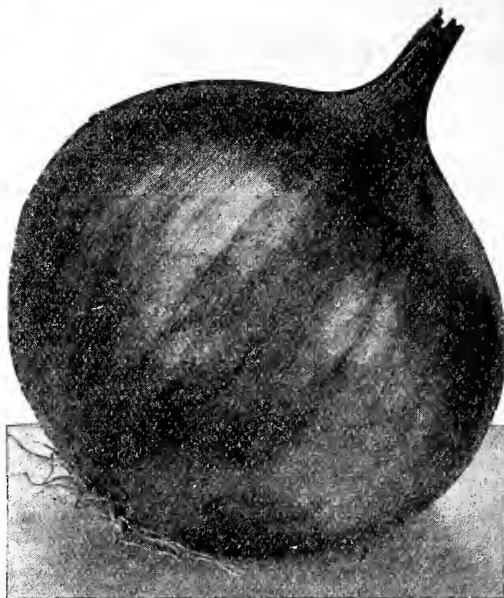
ONION SETS

1 lb. or qt. of sets will plant a row 75 ft. long; 200 to 300 lbs. to the acre

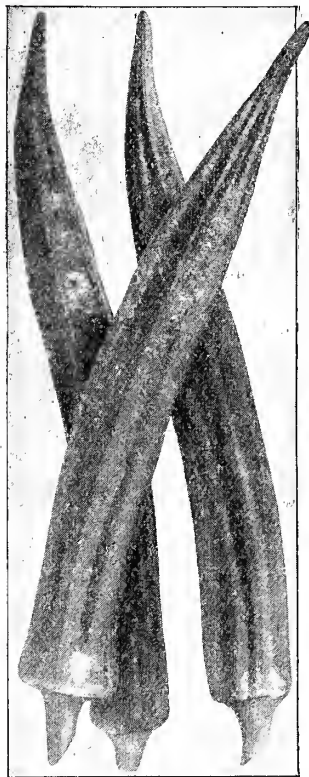
White Bottom Sets. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid.

Write for quantity prices.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion



Dwarf Green Okra

OKRA, or GUMBO

Quimbombo Ofra

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill

Sow in the spring, after soil is warm, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, putting seed down 2 inches. When well up thin to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row. Hoe soil up against stem of the plant. Ready for table in from 90 to 105 days from seed.

White Velvet. Bears long, smooth, white pods which are very tender. Plants are comparatively dwarf. Pods produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Perkins Mammoth Long-Pod. Dwarf-growing, very early, prolific; deep green and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Dwarf Green. An early, dwarf, prolific variety with thick green pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

PARSNIPS

Cheribia Pastinake

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre

Sow seed in 12 to 18-inch drills. Parsnips should be grown in a sandy soil, as the roots are long and difficult to dig. They do best in a very wet soil and will thrive where carrots would not grow. Parsnips, while among the finest vegetables for the table, also make a good stock-feed.

Matures 140 days from seed

Hollow Crown. Variety with hollow or cup-shaped top where the leaf-stock begins. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. The root grows 18 to 20 inches long. The best part is contained in the first eight inches from the top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2, ppd.

Student. This variety is sometimes called Thick-shouldered Hollow-crowned. It differs from the Hollow Crown in that the root is thicker through at the top. It is particularly fine, smooth and regular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

PARSLEY Perijil Petersilie

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill

Can be planted any month in the year. Requires very little water or attention. Is used for garnishing dishes or meats, or cooked in soups.

Moss Curled. Plant resembles a tuft of finely curled moss. Is sometimes used as an ornamental foliage plant for borders of beds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Plain Leaved. This is the hardiest variety in cultivation and is planted nearly every month in the year by the truckers here. Stronger in flavor than other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Dry-Climate seed is the only proper kind to use in this section. We make a specialty of it, and know results will be satisfactory.

PEAS

Chicharos o Guisantes Erbsen

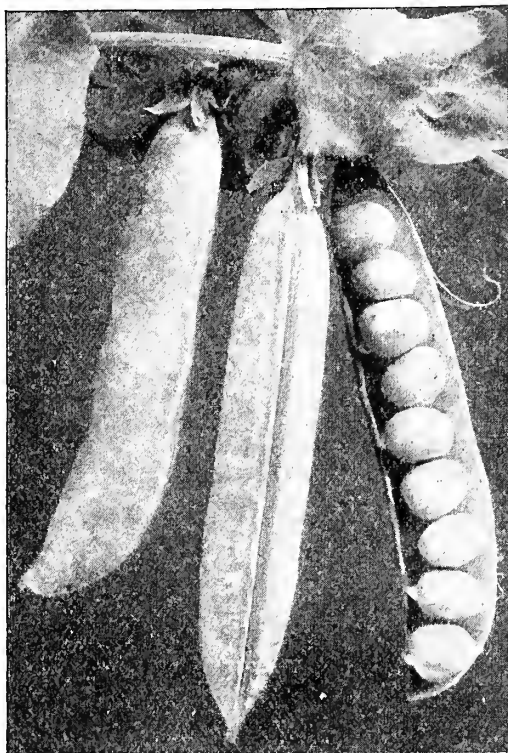
17b. to 50 feet of drill; 50 to 80 lbs. to the acre

Peas should be planted during the months of January, February, March and April. They are very hardy and will stand a great deal of frost. Plantings made later than April will not prove very profitable, as they do not thrive in hot weather. In localities where frost does not occur until the middle of November, the quick-maturing sorts may be planted about the middle of September for a fall crop. Dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and the tall ones in rows 3 feet apart. When the planting is done during the cold months, the seed should be put down from 1 to 2 inches, and in the warmer months from 3 to 4 inches. In the garden the pods should be kept picked, as the plants will bear longer. The tall varieties will continue bearing much longer than the dwarf kinds.

American Wonder. Height 12 inches. This is one of the earliest of the green wrinkled sorts, ripening in about fifty days from germination. Is very prolific, bearing short, thick, well-filled pods. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, not prepaid.

Nott's Excelsior. Height 12 inches. Very vigorous in growth, producing long, handsome pods, closely packed with large Peas of fine flavor. One of the early wrinkled varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Premium Gem. Grows to a height of 1½ feet and is very early. The best and most popular dwarf wrinkled variety, especially with market-gardeners. Pods are large and well filled with Peas of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.



Little Marvel Peas

Dwarf Telephone. Grows from 20 to 24 inches high. Vines are vigorous and bear for a long time. Is of the wrinkled variety and second-early. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Thomas Laxton. A fine, early, tall variety. Bears large, blunt pods, well filled with Peas of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Alaska, or Earliest of All. 2½ feet high. A smooth Pea well suited for extra-early planting; pods small; will not rot in cold, wet ground; popular with canners. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Blue Bantam. The vines of this new Pea average 15 inches in height, and carry enormous crops of large, deep bluish green pods. The pods measure 4½ inches long, and are tightly packed with eight to ten extra-large Peas of the most luscious flavor. The pods are ready to pick as early as American Wonder, while double the size. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Little Marvel. The average height of this Pea is 15 inches. It sets a heavy crop of pods which are frequently borne in pairs and are well filled with seven to nine quite large, deep green Peas. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Stratagem. Height 2 feet. Middle crop; wrinkled variety. Vines bear well and pods are long, thick and well filled. Our seed of this variety is especially fine. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, not prepaid.

Telephone. Height 4½ feet. Peas are wrinkled and of remarkably fine quality. It is immensely productive, vine very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stock. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Yorkshire Hero. Very hardy and prolific wrinkled variety, most largely planted by market-gardeners. Peas are large and of fine quality and the pods, which are broad and of a good size, remain in fine condition for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, not prepaid.



Stratagem Peas



Blue Bantam Peas (see page 19)

PEAS, continued

British Wonder. A new Pea which comes highly recommended. A dwarf Pea with extra-large pods and Peas of finest quality; very prolific. It is claimed that this variety will supersede all other dwarf Peas once it becomes generally known. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Gradus, or Prosperity. The finest-flavored Pea of all. Tall, light vine, matures early. Peas and pods large size. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Large White Marrowfat. A very tall hardy variety. Very productive. They are not wrinkled and are not so sweet or of so good quality as the wrinkled varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid.

Dwarf Gray, or Sugar. Has edible pods. Of extraordinary yielding qualities, and unsurpassed as an edible-podded variety. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

If large quantities of Peas are wanted, write for special prices



Chinese Giant Pepper

PEPPERS *Pimiento*

1 oz. to 1,000 plants

Peppers do best in hot climates and are one of our most profitable farm crops. They require very rich soil. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in boxes in the house or in hotbeds in December or January. Transplant to open ground when all danger of frost is over, 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, which should be about 18 inches apart.

Require 135 to 160 days from sowing to maturity

Chinese Giant. A very large, deep red variety, very thick and blunt. Is fully twice as large as the Large Bell or Bull Nose, being 4 to 5 inches thick at the top and about 6 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., ¼lb. \$2, postpaid.

Pimiento. A new Pepper recently introduced, has become very popular because of its lack of pungency and its firm, thick fleshiness, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. It should be grown largely in the family garden because it is delicious in salads or stuffed. When ripe, can be eaten as you would an apple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

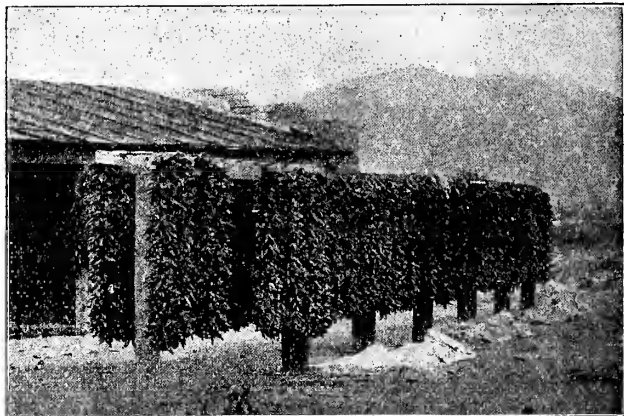
Large Sweet Spanish. Bell-shaped. A very large sort, square form, mild, thick, and suitable for filling with cabbage, etc. Notwithstanding its size it is one of the earliest varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, ppd.

Anaheim Chili. This variety is a great improvement on the ordinary Chili. The Pepper is from 6 to 8 inches long and tapers from 1 ½ to 2 inches at the top to a point. This is the principal variety of Chili grown in this section. Fruit, when ripe, is bright red, very hot and fiery. Much relished by our Mexican population. Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, ppd.

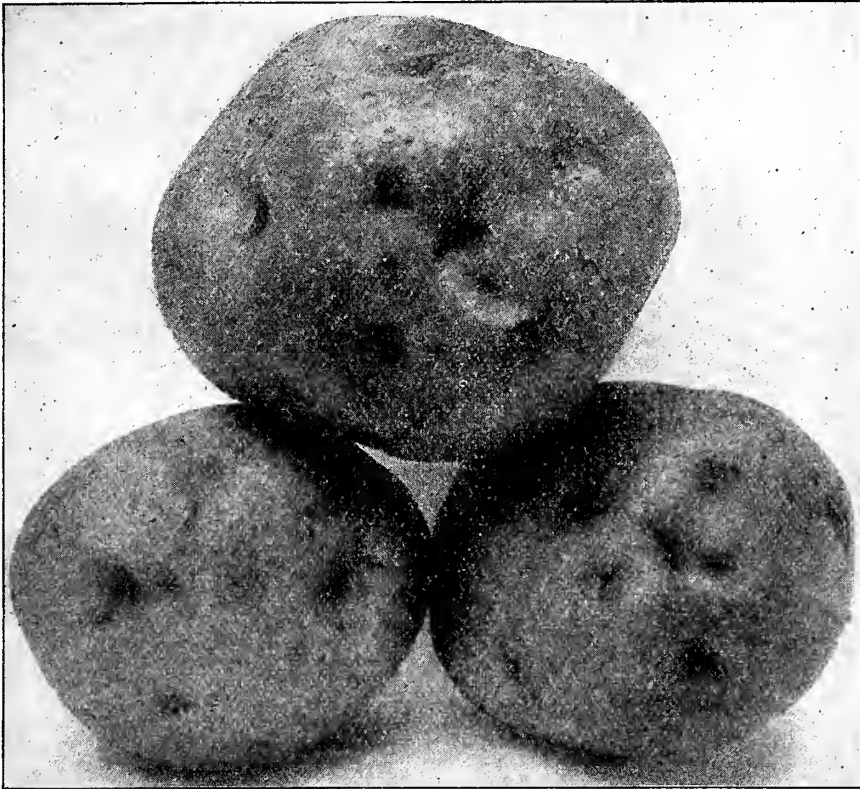
Red Chili Mex. The common and well-known variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 75c., lb. \$3, ppd.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. The most popular variety for stuffing. Fruit large, round and blocky, about 3 inches long and 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, ppd.

Long Red Cayenne. Grows from 2 to 3 inches in length, and from ¾ to 1 inch in diameter. Very pungent. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 60c., lb. \$2, ppd.



Anaheim Chili Peppers



Bliss Red Triumph Potatoes

POTATOES

Batata Kartoffeln

15 lbs. will plant about 100 hills; about 500 lbs. to the acre

In cutting Potatoes for planting, be sure to have two or three eyes on each piece. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and 1 foot apart in the rows, covering about 4 inches. Never plant Potatoes in dry ground, nor irrigate after planting, but before planting thoroughly soak the soil to a depth of 2 to 3 feet. **Do not irrigate again until the plants are in blossom.** After blooms appear, keep the soil thoroughly moist so you will not check the growth. This prevents second growth. Potatoes must be grown in very rich soil heavily fertilized with well-rotted manure. If planting is done in the summertime, when the soil is very warm and the weather hot, plant small Potatoes whole, as such conditions will destroy the germination of cut Potatoes. As the vines grow, hill the soil around them to cover the tubers.

White Early Rose. An excellent white variety shaped the same as the Early Rose. It is of large size, of fine flavor, and we can highly recommend it, as it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper. Has excellent keeping qualities if the bulbs are thoroughly matured before digging. It does not keep well if dug too early. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bliss Red Triumph. This is the earliest variety of Potato; not a big yielder, but matures in nine weeks, which makes it highly desirable for this section. The color is red and shape round. The tops are very small, and the Potatoes are of good medium size, and are exceptionally good quality. We especially recommend it as the best variety for planting for the first new Potatoes to be placed on the market in the spring. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Ohio. A popular variety in this section. It is a good producer, oblong in shape, skin of a reddish color. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Rose. An old standard variety, popular everywhere. Early, hardy and productive. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Irish Cobbler. An early Potato of medium-large size. Quite popular with Arizona growers. Skin is white.

It is a heavy yielder and cooks well. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



White Early Rose Potatoes

SWEET POTATOES

100 lbs. of seed will produce about 4,000 sprouts; about 7,500 plants required to the acre

Sweet Potatoes should be started in hotbeds. After the danger of frost is past, the young shoots are taken from the hotbed and planted in rows 3 feet apart and 1 1/2 feet in the row. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to keep them from rooting at the joints.

Sweet Potatoes can be wintered over if they are carefully packed in very dry dust on a board floor in a dry room. Great care must be taken that the soil in which they are packed is absolutely dry and kept dry.

NOTE.—Owing to the tenderness of Sweet Potatoes, we will not guarantee their safe arrival. However, we use all precaution possible in packing. They should not be mailed.

Yellow Nansemond. Standard variety. By far the most profitable to grow. This variety is grown in Arizona more than any other, and produces wonderfully large yields. There is no crop that surpasses the Sweet Potato as a money-maker for the farmer. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. 100-lb. price on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Ready March 15

If wanted by mail, postage should be added at the rate of 5 cts. a dozen, or 25 cts. per hundred plants. Write for prices on large quantities. All orders for Sweet Potato plants are shipped only at the purchaser's risk. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000, not prepaid.

PUMPKINS

Calabaza

1 oz. to 25 hills; 2 to 4 lbs. to the acre

Plant in May, June, and July for best results. About five seeds to a hill, and keep three best plants. Hills 8 feet apart. If planted among corn, plant every fourth row.

From 100 to 120 days from sowing seed to maturity. If large quantities are wanted, write us for special prices

Connecticut Field. A fine, large, orange-colored variety used for field culture and stock-feeding. Grows well among corn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Mammoth Tours. A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Fruit is either long or round, but generally flattened at both ends. Skin pale green marked with deeper bands and marbling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. A very large, flattened variety. When ripened the skin is a rich cream color. Flesh yellow and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Very productive, color light cream, sometimes lightly striped. Flesh salmon color, mealy and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.



Large Cheese Pumpkin



Cushaw or Crookneck Pumpkin

Pumpkins, continued

Japanese Pie. Flesh very thick, nearly solid, fine-grained and very sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. Is of medium size, a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Small Sugar, or Pie. Smaller than the field Pumpkin, finer-grained and sweeter. Very prolific and a splendid keeper. One of the best varieties for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Mammoth King, or Potiron. The best large Pumpkin grown. Forms immense, globular fruits flattened a little at the end. Skin reddish yellow in color and flesh rich orange. They run uniform in shape and color and all are of immense size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Golden Cushaw. One of the best stock-feeding varieties. Color is solid yellow. Is nearly all flesh, having a very small seed-cavity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Ruibarbo

1 oz. to 500 plants

Does not grow very well in our lower altitudes. The summer heat kills the plants, even around Tucson. However, it is a money-making crop where successful. Does well in an altitude of 4,000 feet or over. Sow very early in the spring about an inch deep, and when well started thin plants to 4 inches apart. When plants are a year old transplant to 4 feet apart in rows and have rows 4 feet apart. Choose a place where the soil can be kept moist.

Crimson Winter. Very popular and profitable variety. Very hardy and prolific, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 65 cts., 1/4 lb. \$2, postpaid. Roots, 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1, not prepaid.

Myatt's Victoria. The variety most generally in use. It comes fairly true from seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

ROSELLE, or LEMONADE PLANT

Sow seed early in April in the field 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Treat as okra.

Is an annual plant, the fruit of which is used for making jelly and jam. Is easily grown from seed if planted after the ground is warm. Grows rapidly, resists drought, and is very ornamental. To make jelly, treat as follows: Pick the pods that grow at the junction of each leaf. Boil until soft and strain through a cloth. Add half a pint sugar and the juice of one-fourth of a lemon to each pint of juice and boil again until it jellies. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

RADISHES

Rabano Rabieschen

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill; 12 lbs. to the acre

Radishes can be planted any month in the year, and should be planted in light, well-worked soil. They are easily grown and frequent plantings will insure a constant supply for the table. Radishes must make a rapid growth in order to be crisp and tender.

Ready in 18 to 40 days from seed, according to variety

Vick's Scarlet Globe. A new variety, especially recommended for market-gardeners. Globe-shaped, color bright scarlet. Grows larger than the Scarlet Turnip. Remains hard and firm for a longer time after it has reached edible size than any other variety of this type. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Crimson Giant. A forcing Radish which attains a very great size without getting pithy or hollow. Its pure white flesh remains firm and crisp and is of the mildest flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Brightest Long Scarlet. Very showy, long variety. Bright rose-scarlet with distinct white tip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

White Icicle. Handsome white variety about 5 inches long, with sloping top and pointed root. Quick-growing; mild in flavor. For crispness and tenderness it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Round Black Spanish. Winter variety with black skin and white flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped Radishes

Early Scarlet Turnip. A favorite and valuable variety. Small, turnip-shaped Radish, crimson in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Chinese White Winter. Well-known and popular winter variety. Clear white, about 4 inches long and half stump-rooted. Remains firm and crisp until it runs to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped, or Rosy Gem. Beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. Very popular as a market variety. Globe-shaped. An exceptionally fine strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

French Breakfast. Popular variety for market. About 2 inches long, color bright rose, with bottom of root and tail pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

White Strasburg. Large, white variety for late summer use. Rather thick at the shoulder and tapering to about 5 inches in length. Remains firm and sweet a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsifi Blanco Saferwurzel

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill

Resembles a small parsnip. When thinly sliced and cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a similar flavor. Sow early and quite deep. Thin plants and cultivate as for carrots or parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Improved large-rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long and 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



White Icicle Radishes



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

Dry-farming methods are simply thorough farming—and it will be found, in irrigated countries as well as in dry-farming sections, that dry-farming methods will not only make your available irrigation water serve more ground, but will also increase your crop surprisingly.

SPINACH

Espinaca

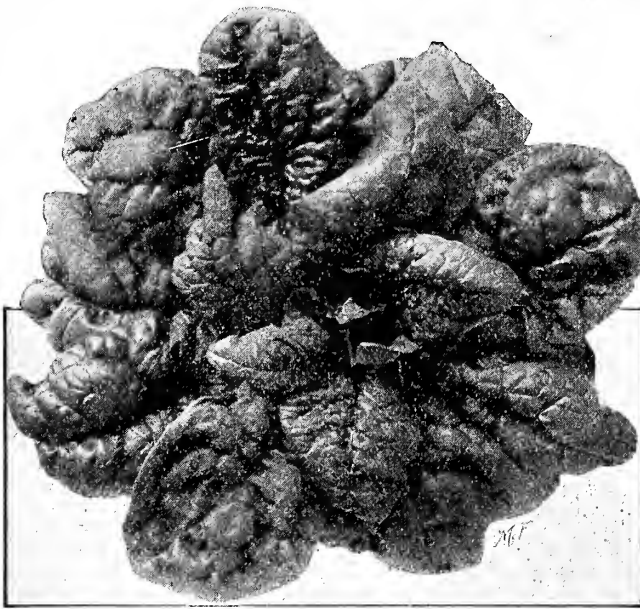
1 oz. to 50 feet of drill; 12 lbs. to the acre

The Spinach seed situation is extremely critical this year. As we go to press it would appear that there would be but a very small amount of seed available this season. Our growers advise us that they will be able to deliver only about 10 per cent of the amounts for which we contracted. We are compelled to advance our prices, but are in hopes that normal conditions may prevail later, in which event all orders will be filled at the old rates.

Spinach does best as a winter crop. The seed should be planted in the early fall after the extremely hot weather is over. It does not germinate well in hot weather. Plant in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. Can be planted any month in the year, though September is the best time to plant. Grown very extensively for "greens." Plant in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-leaved. Leaves large, round and thick. Very much savoyed and rich deep green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Prickly Winter. Variety commonly used by market-gardeners. Very hardy and easily grown. Bears large, smooth leaves shaped like an arrow-point. Color bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.



Bloomsdale or Savoy-leaved Spinach

Flanders. Elongated, thick, smooth leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

New Zealand. A plant with thick, fleshy texture and soft, crystalline leaves. Is not like the ordinary Spinach in appearance, but it is used in the same way. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

SQUASH

Calabaza *Spreiße Kürbiß*

1 oz. to 50 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre

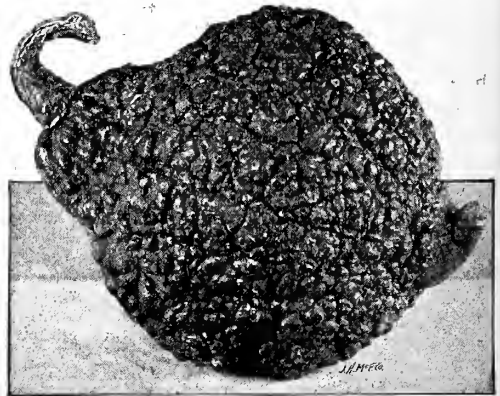
Sow after danger of frost is past. Plant the bush varieties in hills about 4 feet apart; running varieties 6 to 9 feet apart. Plant about half a dozen seeds in a hill and thin to three best plants.

From planting to maturity, 100 to 125 days

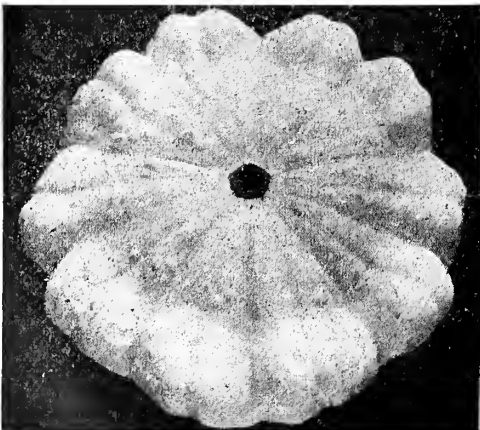
Early White Bush Scallop, or Patty Pan. Very early summer variety. Fruit creamy white, flat and scalloped, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Excellent for the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Hubbard. Most popular and widely used of the winter Squashes. Fruit oblong and pointed, heavily warted and dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Mammoth Chili. A very large variety with smooth, oblong fruit, flattened at both ends. Often weighs 100 to 200 pounds. Skin rich orange-yellow, flesh orange, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Hubbard Squash



Early White Bush Scallop Squash

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Fruit long, skin very much warted. Bright golden yellow. Very fine and tender when young. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

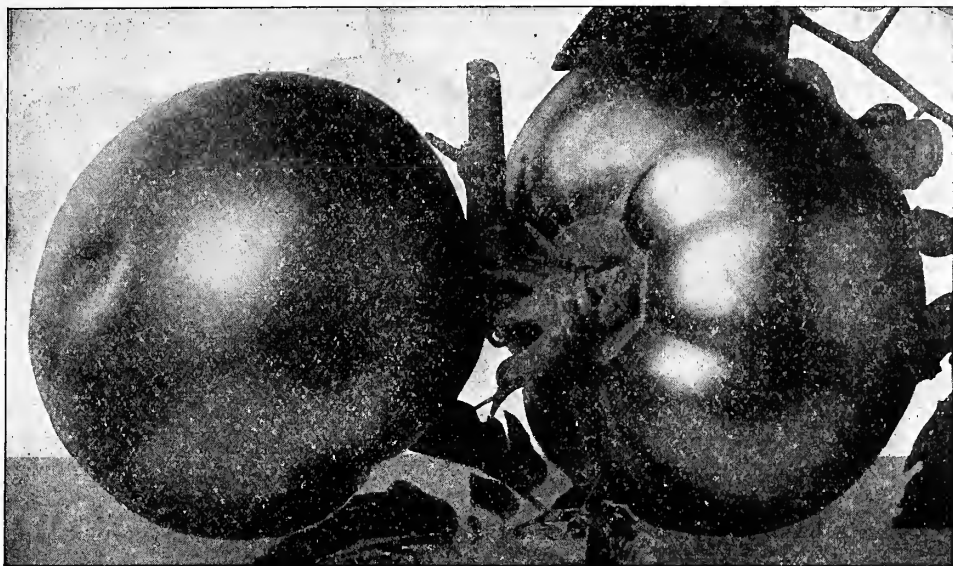
Vegetable, or Italian Marrow. Cocozelle Bush. The earliest of all the summer Squashes. Is usually eaten when quite small, still is good for table when nearly full grown. Has a distinct flavor. Dark green at first, changing lighter green as it matures. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Fordhook. A good variety for early winter or even summer use. Fruit is oblong, slightly ridged. Is creamy yellow outside, and the flesh is thick and when cooked of a delicious flavor. Is solid and hard and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Perfect Gem, or Cream. Long-keeping winter Squash, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, apple-shaped, distinctly ribbed, with smooth, cream-colored skin. When baked is delicious. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Pike's Peak, or Sibley. An excellent winter Squash. Fine-grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard, but not so well known. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

English Cream Marrow. Grows 6 to 8 inches long, about half as thick. It is as sweet as a sweet potato, and is good any way it is served. Firm and will keep from one season to another. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Matchless Tomatoes

TOMATO *Tomate* Liebesäpfel

1 oz. to 2,000 plants

Sow the seed in January in the hotbed or in a box inside the house for early spring planting. When plants are 2 to 3 inches high transplant to another bed or set in pots. If put in another bed they should be planted about 4 inches apart each way. This insures good, strong, stocky plants. After all danger of frost is past, transplant to the field, 4 feet apart, in rows 6 feet apart for the tall varieties, and for the dwarf varieties 3 feet apart each way. Water and protect until well rooted. Dwarf varieties are much the best for the Southwest, as they produce abundant foliage, which protects the fruit from the direct rays of the sun. The tall varieties do not have enough foliage to protect the fruit, and the result is that much of it becomes sunburned. Tomatoes must not be watered too frequently. If they are, the blossoms will drop off, and they then, of course, will not produce fruit.

Mature in 90 to 150 days from planting

Dwarf Stone. (Tree Tomato.) Without a doubt this is the very best variety of Tomato to grow in the Southwest. Has very dense foliage, which completely protects the fruit from the sun. The fruit is very large, perfectly smooth, and bright scarlet. They ripen even to the stem without a crack. Are very solid and heavy. This variety is very productive and fruits in the hottest weather until frost. Resists blight to a greater extent than the tall varieties, and is in every way superior to any Tomato we have seen grown in this section. Every Tomato-grower should make his main crop the Dwarf Stone. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion. Another variety of the Tree Tomato, extra early. Fruit medium size, smooth, and purplish pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

Dwarf Giant. Deep purplish crimson; one of the later-fruited types. It is large and meaty, with very little core. Has a mild sweet flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, postpaid.

Acme. A tall variety, medium early, bearing flattish globe-shaped fruit of a purplish carmine; medium size. A prolific bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Earliana. The earliest tall variety. Fruit large, deep red, and of good quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Beauty. Is one of the early varieties. Fruit smooth, purplish carmine, and good sized. Tall variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Very hardy, early variety. Produces large, smooth, fine-flavored, bright red Tomatoes. Produces continually throughout the season. Fruit is deep globe-shaped and very solid. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Beefsteak. Very large variety. Fruit of a bright red color, very firm meat and good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2, lb. \$6, postpaid.

Extra-Early Red. Small-sized, very early Tomato. An old favorite and much in demand for private gardens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

June Pink. Resembles the Earliana, except that in color it is pink. One of the earliest varieties and a prolific and continuous bearer. Fruit $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Stone. Fruit same as Dwarf Stone, vine tall and prolific. Is used largely for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Matchless. There is no better Tomato grown than Matchless, with its large fruit, smooth and uniform. Color bright cardinal-red. Heavy cropper and of excellent flavor. Equally good for the home-garden, for canning and for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Trophy. An old favorite, productive and hardy. Fruit somewhat irregular but of fine quality and excellent flavor, scarlet in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Golden Queen. A large yellow Tomato of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, postpaid.

Yellow Cherry. Very small-fruited, bright golden yellow variety. Much used for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Red Cherry. Fruit small and globe-shaped. Valuable only for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Yellow Pear. Small pear-shaped variety, golden yellow. Useful for salads and preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Red Pear. Same as Yellow except that color is bright scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

TURNIPS

Nabo Rübe

1 oz. to 75 feet of drill; 2 lbs. to the acre

Can be planted any month in the year. Turnips are easy of culture, but must have quick growth to insure freedom from woodiness. Plant in rows about 12 inches apart. Cover seed lightly. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. For early fall planting sow the Yellow or Amber Globe, or Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. For early spring, Early White Flat Dutch, and for summer the White Egg, or White Snowball.

Ready from 40 to 60 days from seed

Early White Flat Dutch. Medium-sized, flat variety, clear white, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Purple-Top White Globe. Valuable sort for either table use or stock-feeding. Roots globe-shaped, white with purple top. Flesh white, firm and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

White Egg. A small, oval-shaped variety with pure white skin and white, fine-grained flesh. A fine variety for summer crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

White Snowball. A medium-sized, globe-shaped variety of excellent quality. Fine for late spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Flat variety, white with purple top. Probably the most popular and generally used garden variety. Matures quickly and has fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Yellow or Amber Globe. Skin is a clear yellow. Of large size and fine flavor. Much used for fall planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

RUTABAGAS, or SWEDES

Grown extensively for stock-feeding. Treatment same as for turnips, except that rows should be about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart and plants thinned to 8 to 12 inches.

American Purple-Top. One of the best and most popular varieties, with yellow flesh. It is yellow below ground, with purple top above. Leaves are small. Good stock-feeding or table variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Large White, or Sweet German. A very large variety with white skin and white flesh, which is tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Yellow or Amber Globe Turnips

Rutabagas, or Swedes, continued

Yellow Purple-Top Swede. The well-known and most commonly used variety. Roots globular; skin yellow under ground and purple above. Flesh of fine flavor. Valuable for either table use or stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

TOBACCO

Everyone should grow some Tobacco. Its use on every farm is invaluable as an insecticide for nearly every kind of insect. When dried the leaves can be powdered and the powder sprinkled over the plants, or the nicotine can be extracted by soaking the leaves in water and the liquid then sprayed on the plants. The seed should be started in hotbeds and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high transplant into rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.

Havana. Is used much for cigar stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, postpaid.

Missouri Broad-leaf. Well-known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

White Burley. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, postpaid.

WATER CRESS

Seed should be sown in damp soil or, better still, in a shallow stream of water. It can also be grown in damp coldframes. Should be planted thickly in shallow drills. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We are better prepared than ever before to furnish all kinds of vegetable plants and roots of our own growing in almost any quantity. We have successfully shipped thousands of sweet potato, pepper, cabbage, tomato plants, etc., by mail, but unless you live on a rural route, we advise that you have plants in large quantities shipped by express. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

Asparagus Roots. Palmetto and Barr's Mammoth. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000. Postage extra.

Cabbage Plants. Jersey Wakefield, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Sure Head, Premium Late Flat Dutch. 25c. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Postage extra.

Cauliflower Plants. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000. Postage extra.

Celery Plants. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000. Postage extra.

Eggplant. New York Improved. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100. Postage extra.

Horse-Radish Roots. 25 cts. per doz. Postage extra.

Mint Plants. 50 cts. per doz. Postage extra.

Pepper Plants. Large Bell and Anaheim Chili. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000. Postage extra.

Rhubarb Roots. Crimson Winter. Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5. Postage extra.

Sweet Potato Plants. Yellow Nansemond. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000. Postage extra.

Tomato Plants. Earliana, Beauty, Dwarf Stone, Beefsteak. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Postage extra.

FERTILIZE WITH AIR!

RESTORE THE NITROGEN to your wornout soil and inoculate your new ground with fresh, virile, nitrogen-fixing bacteria. YOU CAN DO IT WITH



FARMOGERM

High-Bred, Nitrogen-Fixing Bacteria

To insure
a Stand-In-
crease the Yield
—Build up your
Soil—always inoculate

CLOVERS ALFALFA VETCHES
PEAS BEANS SOJA BEANS COWPEAS

with FARMOGERM. Easily applied—just
sprinkle the seed before planting.



An eminent authority states: "I would as soon think of preparing an alfalfa field without seed as to sow the seed without inoculation." (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 257 U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

When
You Order,
Be Sure to state
just what you intend
to inoculate.

NITROGEN is the most important and expensive plant food. The air is four-fifths nitrogen—the soil is full of air—but plants cannot absorb it without the aid of nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

FARMOGERM makes this vast storehouse of nitrogen quickly available. A 1-acre packet costing \$2, used on a leguminous crop, will gather and store nitrogen equivalent to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda and at the same time greatly increase the growing crop.

PRICES

5-acre size . .	\$7.50
1-acre size . .	2.00
Garden size (1/4-acre) . .	.50

Write for full
particulars

This Bottle contains
sufficient Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria
to inoculate the SEED for
ONE ACRE

ONE
ACRE

FARMOGERM is prepared for Alfalfa, all Clovers, Canada Field Peas, Cowpeas, Garden Peas and Beans, Soja Beans, Vetches, and Sweet Peas.

ALL-CROP FARMOGERM

For all other crops. ALL-CROP FARMOGERM is a new preparation of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which may be supplied to all crops, such as Grains, Grasses, Cotton, Potatoes, Corn, Melons, Garden Vegetables, and House Plants. Acre size, \$2; 5-acre size, \$7.50.

DRY-CLIMATE FIELD SEEDS

THE PRICES OF ALL FIELD SEEDS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE



Hauling in Alfalfa

ALFALFA

This is also called Lucerne, and is one of the most valuable forage or pasture grasses. It is very nutritious both as green feed and as hay. It is probably grown more extensively in Arizona than any other one crop. All the way from five to seven cuttings a year are made. It can either be drilled or broadcasted, using from twenty to thirty pounds to sow an acre. Best time to plant is September or October, or, if planted in the spring, February. The land should be prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Alfalfa seed is graded by the amount of dead matter and percentage of weed seed it contains. Bad weeds are dodder, Johnson grass, Bermuda grass and yellow clover. Probably the worst of these weeds for Arizona planters are the dodder and Johnson grass. If either one of them ever gets a start it will soon spread all over the land, and it is almost impossible to eradicate it. **Alfalfa seed which does not contain any of the above weed seeds is easily worth several cents per pound more than seed which contains them.** Why take a chance of ruining new land by planting seed of which you are uncertain? Our Alfalfa seed is grown in the state, and before we put it on sale we determine its purity by government test. Our best grade of seed is absolutely free of all noxious weeds and will test 99½ per cent pure. We handle cheaper grades of most any value that may be wanted, but certainly advise that only the best be planted. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, 25 lbs. \$6.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Peruvian Alfalfa

HAIRY TYPE

This variety of Alfalfa, which was introduced from the highlands of Peru, is so far superior to all other varieties that we recommend it above all others. Since it has become known to the farmers, it is being so extensively used that the limited quantity of seed available is bought up as soon as it is harvested. The principal feature about it is that it will continue to grow during very cold weather when the thermometer is as low as ten degrees above zero; consequently it affords fine winter pasturage, in addition to producing, on an average, one ton of hay per acre a year more than other Alfalfas will produce. It also grows well during the hottest weather and holds its stand well. The leaves and stalks have a very hairy appearance. The

growth is vigorous and upright. If you are planting Alfalfa, plant Hairy Peruvian. It is well worth the difference in the cost of the seed. Lb. 60 cts., postpaid; 10 lbs. \$5, not prepaid. 100-lb. price on application.

SMOOTH TYPE

It is claimed by some that the Smooth type of Peruvian Alfalfa is superior to the ordinary variety. It will stand more cold but not nearly so much as the Hairy. The stalks and leaves are perfectly smooth. We can recommend Smooth Peruvian for localities which are practically out of the frost belt. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid. 100-lb. price on application.

ALFILARIA

One of the most nutritious of plants, much relished by all stock. It seems to be a natural product of our plains, making its growth during the winter months. Spreads rapidly. Thrives well and makes good pasture on dry hillsides. Twenty pounds to the acre. Lb. \$1, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

A valuable forage plant for poor soils, especially those containing alkali. Seed is hard to start. Should be planted on well-pulverized soil and covered very lightly, or, better still, sow the seed in boxes or garden beds, covering lightly and keeping well watered. When plants are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant to the field about 6 feet apart. After the plant gets a good start it will grow with very little moisture. Sow one pound to the acre. Lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM

Produces an enormous quantity of tubers which furnish a highly nutritious and fattening feed for hogs. Will grow in almost any soil and do not require a great deal of water. Plant the same as Irish potatoes, cutting the tubers in pieces, one eye to each piece. Drop the pieces 15 to 20 inches apart in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, covering with about 2 inches of soil; 200 to 250 pounds will plant an acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BARLEY

Sow 60 to 100 lbs. to the acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 lbs.

Common, or Feed. This is the well-known bearded variety grown extensively in Arizona for hay or grain. Choice, re-cleaned seed, lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Beardless. Grain is similar in appearance to the common Barley. Produces a head free from beards, which makes it very valuable as a hay. Seed costs but little more than that of the common Barley, and the yield per acre is about the same. Beardless Barley hay will usually bring from one to two dollars a ton more than the bearded variety. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

White Hulless. This variety is very different from the common malting Barley. It has no beard and the hull shells off the same as wheat. It is the best Barley for feeding, and is rapidly taking the place of spring rye. Grows very rank and vigorously. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BEANS

Mexican Pink Beans, or Frijoles. This Bean is a common commercial Bean of the Southwest. More of this variety is handled on the markets of Arizona than all other varieties together. It is a native Indian Bean of Arizona, very drought-resistant, and yields heavily. It is the best Bean that can be grown under irrigation in Arizona. Plant 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Soy, or Soja Bean. A quick-maturing annual, the vines of which make excellent hay, and the Bean when fed takes the place of oil or gluten meal. It is said when the vines are plowed under they will put \$16 worth of fertilizer matter per acre into the soil. Seed may be sown broadcast or in rows 16 to 24 inches apart. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow 60 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tepary Beans. Since introducing this Bean four years ago it has become a great favorite with all who have grown it. It is the most drought-resistant Bean grown, and will produce a crop where all other varieties would fail. We especially recommend it to dry-farmers living in sections of the country where white Beans are in good demand. Twelve pounds of seed are required to sow an acre. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Velvet Bean. A climbing, nitrogenous plant making a rapid growth, forming a dense mass of foliage. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, dropping the seed 4 inches apart in the rows. Lb. 15 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BUCKWHEAT

Sow 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre

Japanese. A new variety that has been raised here with good results. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other Buckwheat, of a rich, dark brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit, only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands up well. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 85 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CLOVER

White-Blossom Sweet (*Melilotus alba*). Sweet Clover has suddenly sprung into very popular favor. It is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest soils. It will improve soil that is too poor for any other crop. Makes good hay and good pasture. Should be sown in drills 16 inches apart, ten pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium hybridum*). Comes from Sweden. One of the hardiest varieties known; is perennial and does not winter-kill. Stands a great deal of drought. About 6 to 10 pounds will sow an acre. Should be covered only slightly. Lb. 35 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CLOVER, continued

Japan (*Lespedeza striata*). Low perennial, spreading habit. Flourishes on the poorest soil. Lb. 40 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Crimson (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual Clover growing to a height of 1 foot. Immense yield of fodder. Lb. 25 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

White (*Trifolium repens*). Excellent for pasture; also used extensively for lawn. Lb. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

COWPEAS (*Vigna Catjang*)

Sow 60 to 90 lbs. to the acre

The Cowpea plant in appearance greatly resembles the bean. It is an annual and very sensitive to frost. Has very large root-system, which penetrates to a depth of 4 feet. Produces fine hay and is a sure crop. Vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow, before the leaves begin to fall. Greatly increases the fertility of the soil.

Black-Eye. This is one of the earliest varieties. Is a strong grower and moderate trailer; matures seed in about sixty days. It makes a valuable hay crop. In some sections of the country the seed is used a great deal for table use. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

Whippoorwill. A highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. The stalk and leaves make excellent fodder. Poor sandy soil may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cowpeas, and they are highly recommended for this purpose. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder, plant in rows 3 1/2 feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. Seed must not be sown until all danger of frost is past. Plant sixty to ninety pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

Canada Field. This variety must be planted in the fall, or very early spring. It is very hardy and will stand a great deal of frost. The growing crop can be plowed under when partly matured, and makes an excellent fertilizer. If wanted for hay, they should be cut just before forming the pod and cured like ordinary hay. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Cowpeas

EGYPTIAN COTTON

After several years of experimenting, it has been found that the climate and conditions in Arizona are the very finest for the profitable growing of Cotton. The long-staple Egyptian Cotton is the variety which has proved the best and commands the highest price of any Cotton grown. An acre produces one bale, or about 500 pounds. Seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, and should be drilled in rows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, between 1 and 2 inches deep. When the plants are from 8 to 12 inches high they should be thinned to 16 inches apart in the rows. As soon as the plants are visible in the rows, shallow cultivation should begin, and be continued at regular intervals of from ten to fifteen days during the early growing season. Our seed is Arizona-grown "Bamia," and is the only variety that should be planted in this state. It results in fine, strong plants and suffers less from disease than any other variety. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



CORN

Corn should be planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Care should be taken that rows are perfectly straight, so that no difficulty will be experienced in cultivating. The Corn that we are offering for seed this year is very select, Arizona-grown.

Dry-Climate Yellow Dent. A new yellow corn for arid sections. For further description see page 4.

Australian White Flint. A very early, sure-cropping variety. It is claimed that it will endure more drought and cold than any other variety known. It grows to a height of 4 to 8 feet, ears varying from 8 to 12 inches long. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Hickory King. Is a distinct variety which has come very much into favor for either dry land or irrigating. Has a very large, wide grain and extremely small cob. The ears are from 8 to 10 inches in length and are generally borne two to four ears per stalk, making it very productive. It makes excellent roasting ears, and is often used in place of sugar Corn. Grows to a height of 7 to 9 feet and is in every way highly desirable. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Corn, continued

Gold Mine. A very heavy-yielding sort, with long kernels. One of the best yellow Dent varieties. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

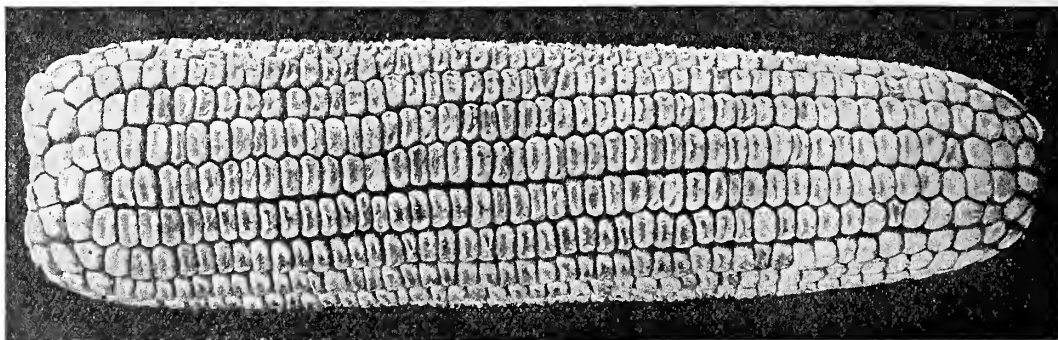
Early Yellow Leaming. Has a soft kernel, making it easy for stock to bite or break. Is excellent for ensilage. Ripens in about eighty-five days from planting. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Improved Squaw. Natural drought-resisting, dry-weather Corn. Ears grow from 10 to 12 inches long and carry from ten to twenty-four rows of plump grains. Grains of white, blue, red and yellow will be found on the same ear. Kernels are soft and are greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Produces large, juicy stalks, making it one of the best kinds for the silo in quality and productiveness. It is ready to gather eighty-five days after seed is planted. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Mexican June. This variety of Corn is, without doubt, the very best for the entire Southwest, whether planted on dry land or irrigated ground. On dry land we have known it to grow and produce a good crop of Corn when all other crops had perished from lack of rain. One grower tells us that during the protracted drought of last season Mexican June Corn was the only green thing he had on his ranch. His cane, milo maize and other drought-resisting crops perished, but this variety of Corn stood up fresh and green, seemingly not suffering in the least from the dry, hot weather. It produces a large, tapering ear with fourteen to twenty rows of kernels. The kernels are long and pure white. The husk clings tightly to the ear, and is very tough and thick, so much so that it is bothered less by worms than any other Corn that grows. Stalks grow from 10 to 15 feet high, and the ears are produced 5 to 7 feet from the ground. The heavy yield of fodder makes it unequaled as an ensilage Corn, and it will produce all the way from 60 to 100 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre. Our seed of this variety is Arizona-grown, has been bred up for the past five years, and is in every way superior to the Mexican June Corn seed that you will most likely procure if you buy elsewhere. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Silver Mine. The ears of this Corn are even in shape, of uniform size, measuring from 8 to 12 inches in length and about 7 inches in circumference. Generally contains eighteen rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. Matures in ninety days. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Pima. Known also as Aztec, Papago, and Soft Mexican. Is a native of Arizona, the most drought-resistant and quickest-maturing Corn grown. While it does not yield so heavily as other varieties, it usually commands a little better price, as it can be harvested and sold before other varieties are thrown on the market, and at a time when Corn is scarce. The kernels are small, round and very soft. Is used a great deal for making tamales. Ears from 8 to 10 inches long, well filled. Produces roasting ears in about forty-five days from planting. It is the surest of all Corn for the dry-farmer. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



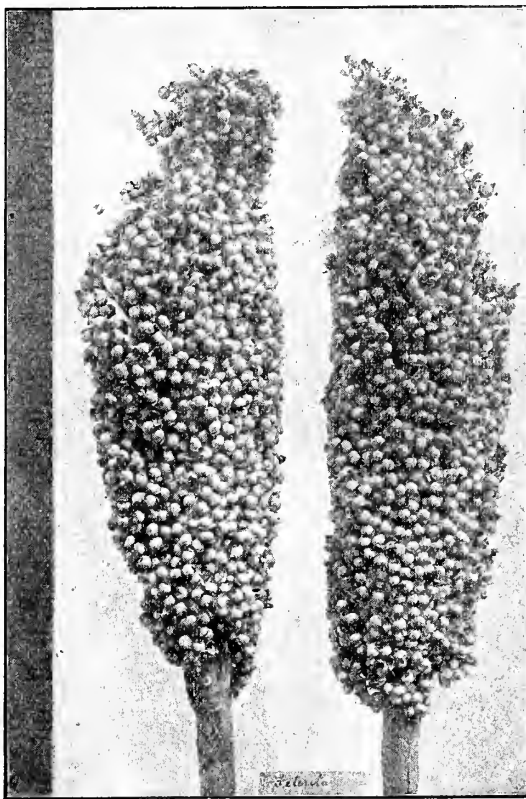
Silver Mine Corn

FORAGE CROPS

Dwarf Milo Maize. Growth is vigorous, stooling from the ground. It sends out shoots from the joints. Seed-heads grow to great size, often weighing as much as a pound. When raised under dry-farming it grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet. When planted on heavy land and irrigated it runs up to 6 or 7 feet. It is one of the surest crops for the dry-farmer to raise, as it has a marked ability for withstanding drought. Ten pounds of Milo grain are equal to nine pounds of Indian corn for feeding purposes. It will be found by dry-farmers that Dwarf Milo will produce more grain than Standard, and the ease with which it can be harvested makes it the more desirable of the two crops. Milo should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. Thick stands produce finer stalks with smaller heads and are liable to greater injury from drought than thin stands. In cultivating Milo, care should be taken to have the later cultivations shallow, in order to avoid disturbing the roots. Plant five to eight pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Feterita. This wonderful grain and forage plant is gradually superseding Milo Maize which it resembles in habit, except that the heads are uniformly erect and the seeds bluish white in color. The grain is very much softer than Milo, making it more desirable as a feed; the fodder is also better than that of Milo as it contains very much more nutrition and is relished by stock in both the dry and green state. The fodder of Milo Maize carries just about as much nutritive matter as old paper. One plant of Feterita will produce as high as eight or ten heads. It is extremely drought-resistant, and will mature several weeks earlier than Milo, making it highly desirable as a dry-land crop. When grown under irrigation, it is claimed it will outyield Milo. It grows to a height of from 5 to 7 feet. It should be planted and treated the same as Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize. Eight pounds of seed are required to plant an acre in rows, and thirty pounds to the acre, sown broadcast. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Jerusalem Corn. It is said to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons, even better



Feterita

than Kaffir and Milo. It grows about 3 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots. There are often as many as eight heads to the stalk. The grain is white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Red-Top Cane. This variety when planted on irrigated land is said to yield more fodder per acre than the other varieties of cane. It is planted very extensively in the Salt River Valley, where it is a great favorite. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Orange Cane. Grows larger than the Early Amber, and is the best variety for making syrup. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sorghum, or Early Amber Cane. This is the earliest type in cultivation, and the one grown almost altogether in Arizona. It is but little affected by drought and is of the best quality, being tender and nutritious, and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. As high as twenty tons of green fodder have been grown to the acre. When planted for hay, 100 pounds should be sown to the acre. If for seed, five to six pounds to the acre. Our Early Amber seed is very choice, Arizona-grown, thoroughly re-cleaned. Seed which is not machine-cleaned should never be planted, as it is apt to infest the land with noxious weeds. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Egyptian Wheat, or Shallu. Valuable grain, entirely different from wheat. Belongs to the sorghum family and should be planted like cane or Milo, either for hay or grain. Heads are large and heavy, the grain hanging on one side. Stalks grow from 5 to 10 feet tall, producing an abundance of fodder, which makes excellent ensilage. It will withstand as much drought as Milo and will produce as much as 4,500



Dwarf Black-Hull White Kaffir Corn



Egyptian Wheat, or Shallu

Egyptian Wheat, continued

pounds of grain to the acre. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, using ten pounds of seed to the acre, or broadcast using sixty pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Dwarf Black-Hull White Kaffir Corn. The value of dwarf Kaffir Corn over the tall is very apparent; is several weeks earlier and can be harvested with a grain header. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. Broom Corn requires about the same cultivation as the ordinary Corn, though sometimes planted in drills 3½ feet apart and plants about 6 inches apart. This variety grows from 8 to 10 feet high. Fiber is long and fine, commanding a high price. Will produce a second crop after first cutting has been made. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

FALL or WINTER RYE

Sow sixty to eighty pounds to the acre; dry-farming, thirty to forty pounds. In Arizona it makes green pasture all winter. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 85 cts., not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



German Millet

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A very valuable forage plant. Also valuable as a green crop for plowing under, as it adds humus to the soil. Is very hardy and can be planted in the fall of the year, and provides as much as twelve tons of green food to the acre. Makes an excellent feed for poultry and all kinds of stock. Five to eight pounds are required to sow an acre; when sown in rows 30 inches apart and cultivated, two pounds to the acre. If stock is pastured on this crop they should have access to salt at all times, and for the first few days should not be allowed to eat too much, as there is some danger from bloating. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Dwarf Essex Rape

MILLET

25 to 40 lbs. to sow an acre

The best time to plant Millet is about the middle of July, as only forty-five to sixty days are required to mature it sufficiently to make hay. When used for hay it should be cut while the seed is in the milk, as after the seed matures it is not good feed for stock. It is easily cured, requiring only one day's sun to put it in good condition.

German Millet. This variety is grown throughout the country far more than any other. Makes excellent hay; produces as much as four or five tons to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

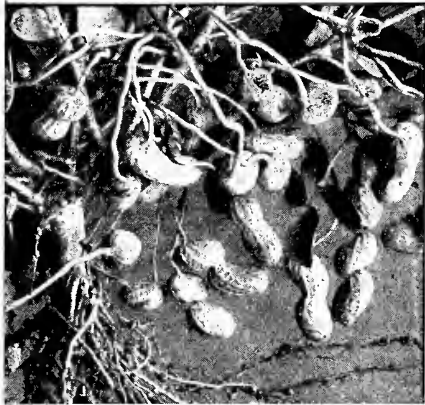
Japanese Millet, or Billion-Dollar Grass. This wonderful forage plant yields as high as twelve to twenty tons of hay to the acre. It grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet. It is a great favorite with many Arizona farmers. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Manitoba, or Hog Millet. Also known as Broom Corn Millet. The seed of this variety is very rich in fattening qualities and highly prized as a hog-feed. The seed ripens while the stems are still green, and if cut promptly can be threshed for seed, while the hay, after being threshed, makes an excellent fodder. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Pearl Millet, or Penicilaria. Makes a splendid, continuous-cutting forage crop, either for green food or hay, and is highly prized because it yields so largely. Grows luxuriantly on any soil. On good, rich land will grow as high as 10 to 12 feet, but cutting should commence when 2½ to 5 feet. After being cut it stools out, becoming very much thicker. During warm weather it grows with marvelous rapidity. This variety is said to be very desirable in dry countries, as it will continue to grow in very dry weather. Sow two to three pounds to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

PEANUTS

Peanuts are being more and more recognized as a profitable crop, and they have proved great money-makers where the right varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive in a sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting is given by one of our most successful growers, as follows:



Spanish Peanuts

Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows 3½ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours. After threshing, or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay.

Virginia Jumbo. This variety is raised nearly

altogether for roasting. The nuts are large and of excellent flavor. Our seed is fine, hand-picked stock. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Spanish. This is a very early variety, with small pods, very solid and well filled. Yield per acre of this variety is very large. Is easily grown and the nuts are very fine for fattening hogs, as it is claimed that one acre of Peanuts will produce three times as much pork as one acre of the best corn. Requires about thirty-five pounds of Peanuts in the pod to sow an acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SUDAN GRASS

This grass has proved to be all that is claimed for it, and this year a large acreage should be planted on every farm. It thrives almost as well under dry-farming as when irrigated. It will grow and produce a crop on nearly as little water as the Tepary bean. As high as six cuttings of hay were made from a plot of ground which was planted in a good seed-bed early in the spring, while the ground was still moist from the winter rains, without additional moisture except for several very light rains late in the season. The price of the seed is down this year within the reach of everyone. 15 to 20 lbs. of seed are required to plant an acre. Lb. 40c., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Sudan Grass

OATS

Sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre. On dry land, 30 lbs.

Texas Red Rustproof. These Oats give immense satisfaction wherever grown, and withstand our coldest winter weather without injury. This variety is several days earlier than any other, and yields on an average of sixty-five bushels to the acre. It seems to do well on almost any soil, and always yields a paying crop. Grown mostly in Arizona for hay. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

New Kherson. Is another of the earliest Oats. The plant is vigorous, the grains are a light yellow, short, thick and heavy. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SPELTZ

Grown very extensively in northwestern Texas. For fattening cattle, poultry and other stock, it is claimed to be ahead of other grains. Yields eighty to one hundred bushels of grain to the acre, and as much as four tons of good hay to the acre. Will grow well and produce good crops on land where wheat will not grow. Lb. 10c., 10 lbs. 75c., not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Texas Red Rustproof Oats



Teosinte

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Produce enormous heads measuring from 10 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued as an excellent feed for fowls. May be planted any time from early spring to the middle of July at the rate of four pounds to the acre. The stalks make good fuel. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

TEOSINTE

Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about four pounds of seed to the acre. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, and two or three seeds every 12 inches in drill. 1/4 lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, not prepaid.



Spineless Cactus

WHEAT

Sow 60 lbs. to the acre; for dry farming, sow 30 lbs.

Early Baart. A large white soft-grained Wheat, much in demand for milling purposes. Does well on dry land or under irrigation. Is a vigorous, hardy grower and good yielder. Has been planted extensively for the past two years and has found favor with all who have tried it. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 85c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Macaroni. This Wheat leads all others for dry-farming. Grows rapidly and strong, and does well on poor ground. It is very hardy, and the head is compactly formed and bearded. Outyields every other variety that has ever been tried out in Arizona. Grains very long, plump and glossy, and will weigh as much as sixty-three pounds to the bushel. Is not a desirable Wheat for milling, but unequaled for feeding. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 85 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sonora. A small-grained, white, soft Wheat. Yields well, is hardy and drought-resistant. This is the variety that is grown so largely by the Indians in the southern part of the state. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



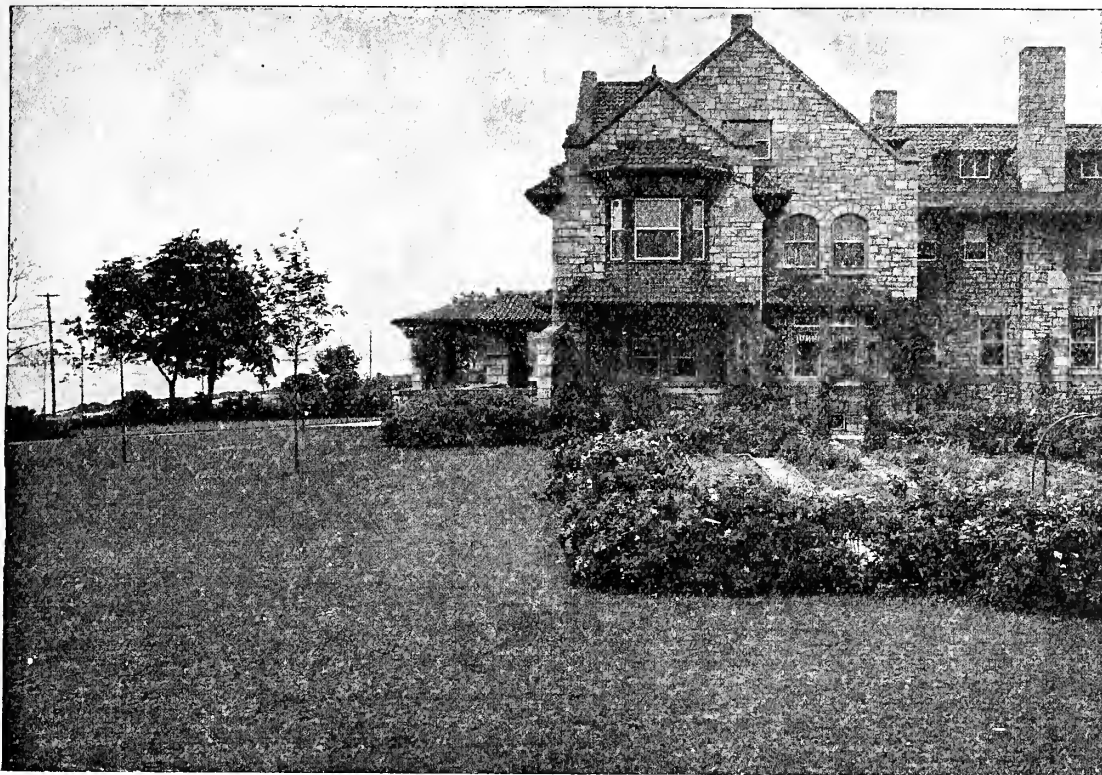
Winter Vetch

VETCH

Hairy, Winter or Sand. A forage plant from Europe which prospers on the most barren soils. Six tons of green forage have been harvested on one cut, leaving the second cut for seed or for plowing under. Vetch should be planted in the fall of the year, with rye or barley, as it grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet and must have a support. Is very hardy; provides green feed during the winter months. Sow thirty to fifty pounds to the acre. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SPINELESS CACTUS

We have been growing Spineless Cactus the past several years. We have learned that it will produce an enormous amount of green fodder—from eighty to a hundred tons to the acre under irrigation. We are not prepared to recommend large plantings for this vicinity as we do not believe Spineless Cactus will thrive in localities where the temperature falls as low as twenty degrees; however, for those that wish to give it a trial we offer very choice leaves of a good average variety. The leaves should be planted about one-third of the leaf under ground and set 4 feet apart, in rows 7 feet apart. Very little moisture should be applied at the time of planting as the leaves rot readily, before rooting, when set in too moist soil. Per leaf, 25 cts., not prepaid. Average weight per leaf, wrapped for mailing, four pounds.



GRASS SEED FOR LAWN AND PASTURES

How to Make a Lawn. The ground should be dug deeply and thoroughly, then a good compost of very well-rotted and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the top. It would be well also to give a sprinkling of bone dust. Then rake and roll until the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then sow the seed, and rake again. Never apply fresh manure to the lawn. Water twice a day until the grass comes up. When grass is grown to 2 or 3 inches in height, cut to about an inch above the ground. Repeated mowing will destroy all weeds and foul grass.

Australian Rye Grass. One pound to 200 square feet.

This is a perennial Grass which is well adapted to Arizona. It should be planted in September and watered twice a day until well up. Is an excellent winter lawn grass, soft, velvety and hardy. When planted on new, well-prepared soil, remains green the year round, but requires a great deal of water to carry it through the summer months. If planted on Bermuda grass lawn about the middle of September, the Bermuda grass should be cut close to the ground with the lawn mower, and then thoroughly raked or literally torn to pieces with a heavy garden rake. Then the long runners which have been pulled up should be cut down again with the lawn mower. Then sow the Rye grass seed. After sowing, rake again, and over all spread very lightly some good soil. At a very small expense the lawn is kept green the year round, as the Bermuda will come up again the following spring. The Rye grass seed usually has to be planted every fall when it is used together with the Bermuda as, during the summer months, the Bermuda will smother it out. Lb. 25 cts., not prepaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass. One pound to 150 square feet. Makes a fine lawn of dark green, and is used more extensively for lawn-making than any other grass. Requires good soil and an abundance of water to keep from burning out during our summer months. Lb. 50 cts., not prepaid.

Bermuda. Bermuda grass withstands our summers better than any other grass. In fact, once it is started it is almost impossible to kill off. Does not require a great deal of water or attention. Spreads rapidly and soon covers any bare spots. Bermuda grass does not remain green in the winter, but turns brown as soon as cold weather sets in. However, where Australian rye grass is sown over it in the fall, a green lawn can be had the year round. One pound will plant 2,000 square feet. Lb. 75 cts., not prepaid.

Dry-Climate Lawn Grass Mixture. This contains the finest-leaved grasses in the correct proportion for making a fine lawn, which will look well winter and summer. Lb. 50 cts., not prepaid.

White Clover. Used universally for lawns. Can be sown alone or mixed with Blue grass. Requires a great deal of water in the summer months or it will burn out. Seed unusually high this year. Fancy, high-quality seed, lb. 75 cts., not prepaid.

Sheep's Fescue. This grass grows wild in the northern part of Arizona. In growth it is short and dense, and is deep-rooted and not easily affected by drought. It is a perennial and has excellent nutritive qualities. It is recommended as a lawn grass. Lb. 40 cts., not prepaid.

Hungarian Brome Grass. The most wonderful drought-resisting grass in cultivation. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high, furnishing an abundance of fine hay, and a quick aftergrowth, which affords fine grazing. Lb. 30 cts., not prepaid.

Creeping Bent Grass. Especially recommended for lawns in country homes which depend on irrigation. It flourishes where there is but little moisture. Is also good on terraces and sloping ground. Lb. 50 cts., not prepaid.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass. Very nutritious grass. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Makes good hay and cattle thrive on it whether in a green or dry state. The roots penetrate from 12 to 15 inches, making it extremely drought-resistant. Succeeds in poor soil. Lb. 25 cts., not prepaid.

Red, or Creeping Fescue. Forms a close, rich sod, and is valuable in lawns, especially in shady places. Makes a close, lasting turf on dry sandy soil. Lb. 40 cts., not prepaid.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

The success in sowing seeds depends upon three things—the right amount of water, of air, and of heat, which means, practically, have your soil right as to moisture and texture, your seed sown at a proper depth, and where the sunshine can furnish the heat. Soil that is hard and going to bake is not right to start seeds in. Take such soil in the fall and spade in manure or leaf-mold, and let it rot for several months, and then work up fine. In the spring add to a heavy, that is, clayey, soil, peat or decayed leaf-mold and sand (sharp, fresh-water sand), so that there is one-third loam, one-third sand and one-third leaf-mold. This makes an excellent soil for starting fine seeds. For potting add a small amount of old sheep or cow manure.

SEEDS IN THE OPEN

Seeds of hardy annuals are sown directly in the bed where they are to remain, or they may be sown in boxes and transplanted. Have the ground well worked up and mixed with peat or leaf-mold (both may be secured from us), if needed. The soil should be well moistened, not wet and soggy and not, by any means, dry when the seeds are sown. Put all medium-sized seeds at a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Sweet Peas should go deeper. Very fine seeds should be pressed into the soil and a little sand or dry sphagnum moss sifted over them. Water more frequently if the seed is close to the surface, and if necessary protect with cheesecloth while watering. Always press or firm the soil after sowing any seed. The seeds best sown in the open so as not to be transplanted are *Eschscholtzia*, *Nasturtium*, Poppy, also very many others may be profitably so sown.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be sown in the spring after the soil is well worked and when in moist condition. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with sandy loam about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. The sand will prevent the crusting over of the soil after watering.

When up, the plants must be thinned from 2 to 12 inches, depending on the variety, otherwise they will be weak and spindling. It is a common mistake in the garden to leave plants altogether too thick. Always keep the weeds out.

SEEDS IN BOXES

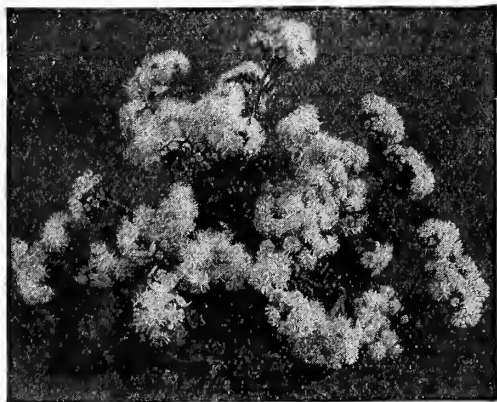
Always use care in getting a good loam as described above. Use no manure in any seed-bed. Boxes 4 inches deep and 18x24 inches is the usual size. See that good drainage is provided by boring holes in the bottom, fill with the fine, prepared soil which should be moist, but not wet enough to stick together when squeezed with the hand. Sow the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, except fine seeds. Water so as to keep the soil always just moist. Water carefully and regularly. A pane of glass over the box adds more heat, protects from draughts, prevents drying out, but is not necessary except for difficult seeds. The box should be in the sunlight. When the plants are in the third or fourth leaf they should be picked out and reset in another box with plenty of room, for it is important that the plants be of good size, strong and sturdy, when finally transplanted in the garden.

Another mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is the proper depth. Such fine seeds as *Portulacas*, *Nicotiana*, etc., need only be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, often, it is preferable to transplant. When the seedlings are first set out they should be watered frequently and should be protected from too much sunlight and from heavy rains. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it.

On account of the long, dry summers in Arizona, it is necessary to apply water very often. Most of our gardens suffer from want of sufficient water. Where possible, it should be applied to the roots only. Do not over-water, but water frequently enough and with such a quantity that it reaches the roots.

DRY-CLIMATE FLOWER SEEDS

ALL FLOWER SEEDS ARE SENT POSTPAID AT THE PRICES QUOTED



Ageratum

AGERATUM. Flowers light blue or lavender, furnishing continuous bloom through the summer. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

ALYSSUM, Sweet. A favorite flower for bouquets. Also used extensively for bordering. White and very fragrant, producing a succession of blooms all summer. Does well in our climate. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dwarf, or Little Gem. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMARANTUS tricolor (St. Joseph's Coat). Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). One of the most desirable flowers for its variety of colors and succession of blooms, lasting from early in the summer until the very hardest frosts. Height 1 to 2 feet. Perennial. Dwarf Mixed, Tall Mixed, or in Separate Colors. Each, pkt. 5 cts.

AQUILEGIA caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Color light blue. Height from 1 to 3 feet. Hardy perennial. Single and double. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASPARAGUS. Fern-like plants which are very popular for the house.

Sprengeri. Much used for hanging-baskets. Pkt. 10 cts.

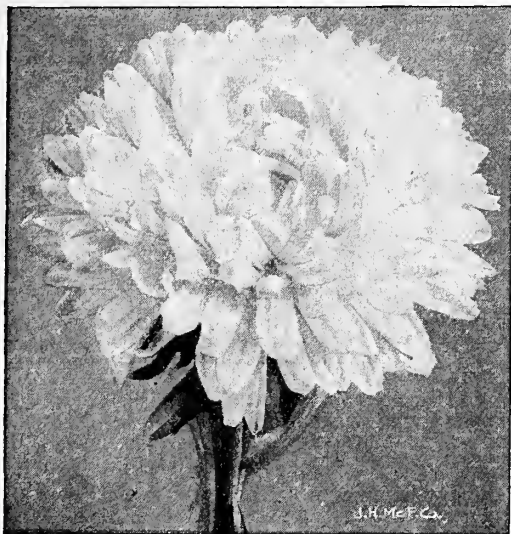
Plumosus nanus. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASPERULA azurea-setosa. A flower finely adapted for bouquets by reason of its shape, size and delicate color,—a light blue or lavender. In bloom from early in the summer until after the severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

ASTERS

A popular annual produced in great variety of classes and in almost endless number of colors. The tallest varieties grow about 2 feet high. To grow them successfully in this climate they must be watered with great regularity, and as often as twice a day. Their roots do not go down into the soil, but spread out very close to the surface.

Queen of the Market. The earliest variety. Colors White, Pink, Red, Blue or Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts.



Branching Aster

ASTERS, continued

- Trauffaut's Peony-flowered.** Medium tall. Deserves a place in every garden. White, Blue, Indigo, Rose, Red, or all Colors Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts.
- Common or Branching.** A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.
- Daybreak.** A beautiful Aster, flowers large, round and full. Of a delicate shell-pink, borne on long stems. Plants robust and of branching habit. Pkt. 10 cts.
- Choice Mixed.** Includes seed of all varieties and colors. Pkt. 10 cts.
- BALSAM.** Blossoms are double, though semi-double and single ones are very certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. Height 2 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 5 cts.
- CALLIOPSIS.** A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.
- CALIFORNIA POPPY.** A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Height 1 foot. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.
- CALENDULA.** Has large, double flowers resembling in size and form the finest aster. Is one of the best annuals for garden display. Blooms profusely. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.
- CAMPANULA Medium** (Canterbury Bells). A beautiful perennial bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Grows to a height of from 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.
- CANDYTUFT.** Very desirable for bouquets; is fragrant and blooms profusely. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; White, pkt. 5 cts.; Dwarf, pkt. 5 cts.
- CANNA.** Stately plants which do splendidly in this section. Perennial. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.
- CARNATIONS.** This beautiful and well-known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings. Our seed will produce a fine variety of colors and flowers of a good size. Height 18 inches. Half-hardy perennial.
- German.** Pink, White, Red or Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts.
- Marguerite.** Most popular Carnations with the amateur as they begin flowering a few weeks after sowing. Pink and White, mixed, pkt. 10 cts.
- CASTOR-OIL BEANS.** Planted extensively to provide shade in poultry-yards. A luxuriant, expansive foliage plant of a tropical appearance. Stalks of the plant brownish red. Leaves very large. Height 6 to 10 feet. Annual.
- Large Red.** Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

CENTAUREA

- Candidissima** (Dusty Miller). Magnificent foliage plants with silver-white and gray foliage. Fine for borders and edges. Half-hardy perennial. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.
- Cyanus** (Bachelor's Button). A showy annual of easy culture, flowering freely with a great variety of colors in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
- Imperialis** (Royal Sweet Sultan). Finest of all Sweet Sultans. Excellent for cutting. Very large flowers on stiff, long stems. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.
- Moschata** (Sweet Sultan). A well-known type. Blossoms very fragrant. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
- Marguerite.** White. Sweet-scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium-sized carnation. Plants are about 18 inches high. Flowers are beautiful and produced on long stems. Their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. Pkt. 10 cts.
- Suaveolens** (Yellow Sweet Sultan). Pkt. 10 cts.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM, Perennial, Mixed.** Produce finely shaped, double flowers in great profusion. Bloom late in the fall. Pkt. 10 cts.
- Early Annual.** This variety is easily raised from seed. Flowers are single. Pkt. 10 cts.
- COCKSCOMB.** Half-hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide wavy blossom, resembling a cock's comb. Fine for border work. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.
- COLEUS.** Well-known foliage plant. Rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet. Pkt. 25 cts.
- COLUMBINE.** See *Aquilegia*.
- COREOPSIS lanceolata.** Flowers large, single, golden yellow. Nothing will compare with it for profusion of blooms, and it will bear cutting better than any other plant. Can be grown freely from seed, and does well. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.
- COSMOS**
- A beautiful fall-flowering plant which succeeds admirably in all sections of Arizona. We know of no single flower that is as handsome as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled.
- Dwarf.** All colors mixed, pkt. 5 cts.
- Tall.** All colors mixed, pkt. 5 cts.
- Separate Colors.** Yellow, Pink, White or Crimson. Each, pkt. 5 cts.
- CYCLAMEN.** Tuberous-rooted plant, well known and universally admired. Produces handsome red, white and pink flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.
- Persicum giganteum.** Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.



Cosmos

DAHLIA. A well-known and popular late summer and autumn plant. We have seen in Tucson flowers in the autumn, from seed planted the preceding spring. Dahlias are easy of cultivation and are a half-hardy perennial. They are excellent for cut-flowers and are borne on long, stiff stems. Double and single. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

DAISY (*Bellis perennis*). Charming little plants for edging and borders. Flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial. Double Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Longfellow. Double pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

SHASTA DAISY. Fine perennial plant bearing large, white, single blossoms with yellow centers. An excellent cut-flower and admired everywhere. Contrary to general belief, it does very well in Arizona. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Pkt. 15 cts.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Showy and useful for border. Flowers are borne on tall spikes, bell- or thimble-shaped, of all colors. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis alpestris*). This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. Beautiful little flowers appear all summer. An excellent plant for planting in front of the border, and spreads very rapidly. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR-O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru). Hardy annual about 2 feet high. Is of the easiest culture. Does well with little water or care in Arizona. The flowers bloom in the afternoon and remain open during dull days. Often used as a temporary hedge or division. Is free-flowering and blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA. A very showy garden plant with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early summer until late autumn. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties. Very hardy.

Fine Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Grandiflora. Large-flowered perennial. Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.



Marigold

GERANIUM. A half-hardy perennial flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height 1 to 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

GILLIFLOWER. See *Ten Weeks Stock*.

GODETIA. A beautiful plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit, with a profusion of rich carmine flowers produced in a succession of blooms from early summer until frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows to 3 feet high and bears a profusion of small, star-shaped, white and pink flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

HELIOTROPE. A half-hardy perennial growing 1 foot high. Small flowers borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Pkt. 5 cts.

HOLLYHOCK. Great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree. They make a fine row in a garden or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. Hardy perennial of upright growth, 5 to 8 feet high. Double or single varieties, in Black, Red, Yellow, Pink or White, in separate colors, or Mixed. Each pkt. 10 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, ANNUAL. Will bloom in August or early in September if sown early in the spring. Flowers single, semi-double and double. Mixed colors, pkt. 20 cts.

JOB'S TEARS. Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves and seed of light slate-color. Wonderfully lustrous. Strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Hardy annual. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

LANTANA. Rapid-growing plant. Flowers borne in verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Height 3 feet. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR. A fine variety of colors, shades of blue, white and red, some striped and mottled. Flowers are produced on spikes which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Perennial Larkspur (Delphinium). Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

LAVENDER. Chiefly cultivated for the delicious fragrance of its flowers. Succeeds in any common garden soil. Pkt. 5 cts.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax). A hardy annual about 1½ feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Pkt. 5 cts.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace. An elegant and useful class of plants, of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate blue flowers. Blooms from early in the summer until late in the autumn. An excellent edging plant. Height 6 inches. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLD. A hardy annual, shrubby plant in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage is bright green, deeply cut and graceful. Flowers in various shades of yellow and brown. Tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders.

French Double, Dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts.

African Double, Tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa). Fine for bouquets. Plants of dwarf habit and compact. Flowers borne on long, wiry stems. Dwarf, double, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

MIGNONETTE. One of the best known and popular flowers. Indispensable for the garden. Suitable to almost any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously throughout the summer until after the severe frosts. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.

Grandiflora. Sweet, large, yellow flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Golden Machet. Popular variety. Pkt. 5 cts.

MIMULUS. These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful markings and spots. Bloom freely. Must be planted in a moist, shady situation.

Moschatus (Musk Plant). Much grown for its exquisite perfume. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower). Unique flowers which add a quaint touch to the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

Nasturtiums can be planted almost any month in the year. They are quite hardy and will stand considerable frost, and if planted early in the fall in a protected sunny location, will bloom all during the winter months. The foliage is pretty, and the beautiful flowers are obtained in a great number of the brightest colors and tints.

Tall or Climbing. Height 6 to 10 feet. Bronze, Orange, Scarlet, White, Crimson and Maroon, in separate colors or mixed. Each, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Dwarf. The plants form small, round bushes, 12 to 16 inches in height, and are covered with a mass of bloom. Bronze, Orange, Scarlet, White, Crimson and Maroon, in separate colors or mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

NICOTIANA affinis (Flowering Tobacco). Annual, growing 3 feet high, with slender, tubular white, fragrant flowers. Requires plenty of room in the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

NIGELLÂ (Love-in-a-Mist). A hardy annual, 1 foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white. Easy of culture. Pkt. 5 cts.

PANSIES

The Pansy is the most popular flower grown. It is a favorite with all, having a larger assortment of colors than most other flowers. They are biennials, and bloom continuously, but in the Southwest they should be planted in a location which is entirely shaded, or nearly so. The north side of the house is a good place to plant them. For best results, they should be watered twice a day during the hot summer months.

Trimardeau Strain. Very large-flowered; an entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth.

White, with dark center. Pkt. 10 cts.

Black (King of the Blacks). Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow. Clear yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue. Azure-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Purple. Deep royal purple. Pkt. 10 cts.

Bronze. Golden bronze. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

One pkt. each of the six colors, 50 cts.

Choice Mixed. Consisting of many popular colors of ordinary strains. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sweet-scented. Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

PETUNIA

One of the best flowers for splendid display throughout the entire season. Beautiful, new colors striped and marked in the most diversified manner. Easy of culture, and profuse and continuous bloomers. Double Mixed, pkt. 25 cts.

Giants of California. Produce immense, large, single blossoms. Pkt. 15 cts.

Striped and Blotched. Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

PHLOX

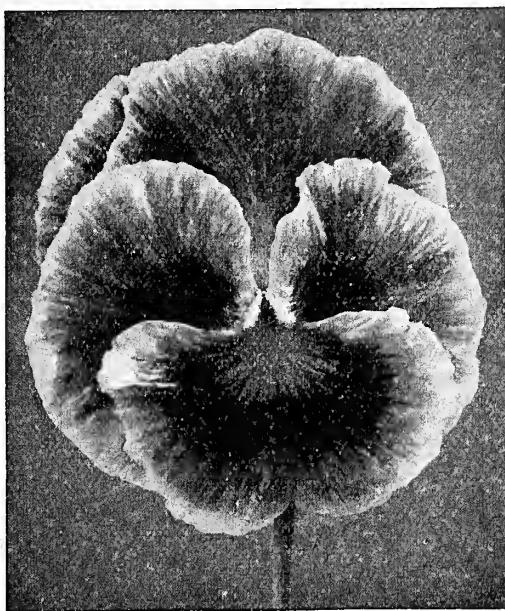
Old-fashioned flowers which bloom profusely and are easy of cultivation.

Drummondii. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last of the flowers to succumb to the frost. Excellent for bouquets. Also fine for bedding. Grows from 6 inches to 1 foot high. Mixed or separate colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Alba. White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Perennial Phlox. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.



Pansy

PINKS (Dianthus)

Splendid, large flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and marking. Delightfully fragrant. Hardy perennials. About 1 foot high.

Chinensis (China or Indian Pink). Double. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

Laciniatus. Single; fringed. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

Imperialis (Double Imperial Pink). Very large. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink). Single and double. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

Albus flore-pleno. Double; white. Pkt. 5 cts.

POPPY

Hardy plants 3 to 5 feet high, which do admirably in Arizona. Bear large single and double blossoms in bright colors.

Fairy Annual. Flowers double and of large size. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

Tulip-flowered. Annual. Intense scarlet; single blossoms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Shirley. Most beautiful type of Poppy, having soft, hairy foliage and an immense variety of single blossoms in white, pink, lavender, red and scarlet. Petals are very dainty and look as if made of crepe paper; free-blooming. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

Iceland. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Graceful, delicate, 12 inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Oriental (Large Oriental Poppy). Perennial. Very hardy, with large brilliant crimson flowers with a black blotch on each petal. 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

PRIMULA obconica (Primrose). Very desirable house-blooming plants. Are in constant bloom all winter. Perennial. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors—blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). Ornamental plant with flowers in spikes. It continues in bloom until the hard frosts. Height 1½ feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 5 cts.



Salpiglossis (see page 39)

STOCKS, Ten Weeks (Gilliflower). Plants grow about 1 foot high, making a compact bush covered with splendid spikes of blooms. The seed planted in the fall will produce flowers in the very early spring. They are of easy culture, hardy, beautiful and very satisfactory.

Dwarf. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Separate Colors. White, Blue, Crimson, Purple and Yellow. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*). Very beautiful flower which should find a place in every garden. Great variety of rich colors, forming large trusses of blooms and remaining a long time in blossom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

Single. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

SWEET SULTAN. See *Centaurea moschata*.

SUNFLOWER

Hardy annuals growing from 3 to 10 feet high. Of the easiest culture, and suitable for a stately row or background. Make fine shade when planted in poultry-yards.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords long, stout stems for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mammoth Russian. The common large-flowering variety, with great brown centers and an edge of yellow petals. Seed is used for chicken-feed. Pkt. 5c.

VERBENA

We know of no flowers so well adapted to our climate. They are in constant bloom from very early in the spring until late summer, and are the most popular bedding plant grown from seed. They produce a fine variety of colors and a profusion of bloom, and their easy culture makes them one of the most desirable flowers.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Verbena, Mammoth, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Separate Colors. White, Pink, Purple, Blue, Scarlet or Striped. Each, pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER. Large, handsome spikes of the Wallflower are very conspicuous in beds and borders. They are deliciously fragrant and very useful for bouquets. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

VIOLET (*Viola odorata*). The Violet is of easy culture, thrives in our climate, and should have a place in every garden. Very fragrant and blooms all winter. Does best in a shady or sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. A hardy perennial. Height 4 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

ZINNIA

Fine, large flowers of great variety of colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white, or yellow. Flowers are very double. They remain in bloom from early summer until frost. Very well adapted to our climate, as they are extremely heat resistant and require but little care. Height 2 feet. Annual.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Separate Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Giant. A truly giant-flowered Zinnia. The individual blossoms measure from 4½ to 6 inches in diameter, are very double, and have wide petals. They are very

free-flowering and robust and bloom freely until late in the fall. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.



Zinnias

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas seem to do well in almost any kind of soil, but they are gross feeders, so it is advisable to mix with the soil a good supply of well-rotted manure. If the Peas are planted in the spring it is just as well to leave the manure out, for the reason that the heat originated by it, combined with the heat from the sun, is too much for the young vines and they will turn yellow and die. Fall is the best time to plant. Dig a trench 1 foot deep by 16 to 18 inches wide, and mix in it 6 inches of top-soil with the rotted manure. In this plant the seed in two rows and drop one Pca every inch or two. Then cover with 2 inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow. One side of the trench should be a little lower than the other to allow the surplus water to drain off.

SPENCER OR ORCHID-FLOWERING VARIETIES

These are the large Orchid-flowering Sweet Peas and are quite distinct from the standard sorts. The flowers often measure from 2 to 2½ inches across, with large, frilled and wavy standards. Three and four of these beautiful flowers are borne on one good, long stem, making them unsurpassed for vases and other decorative work.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.
Afterglow. Violet-blue and rosy amethyst.....	\$o 10	\$o 50	\$1 50
American Spencer. Bright red-striped and flaked on white ground.....	10	35	1 00
Asta Ohn Spencer. Lavender suffused with mauve; exquisite.....	10	50	1 50
Captain of the Blues (Waverly Spencer). Clear purplish blue, turning lighter at edges later in season; very large.....	10	25	85
Countess Spencer. The original giant-flowered Spencer; clear deep pink.....	10	50	1 75
Duplex Spencer. Large, wavy, cream-pink, with double or duplex standards.....	10	50	1 75
Beatrice Spencer. Pink and rose with deep rose wings.....	10	50	1 75
Helen Lewis. Very large, orange-pink.....	10	35	1 00
Frank Dolby. Beautiful purplish lavender.....	10	50	1 75
Illuminator. A very wonderful Sweet Pea of rich cerise-pink, flushed with salmon-pink.....	25	1 00	3 50
King Edward VII. This is a well-known, bright, solid red Sweet Pea.....	10	50	1 50
Mrs. Routzahn. A beautiful blending of straw color, tinted with bluish pink, shading to apricot and rose at edges.....	10	25	75
Primrose. Very light yellow. Fine large; wavy standard and wings. White-seeded.....	10	25	75
Mary Garden. Delicate shades of creamy pink.....	10	25	75
Rosabelle. An extra-fine, long-stemmed variety; color light rose.....	25	75	2 50
Othello. Deep rich maroon, very dark and adapted to many attractive combinations.....	10	50	1 75
King White. This is the largest white Sweet Pea known.....	15	75	2 50
White Spencer. Best pure white; beautiful.....	10	50	1 75
Zephyr. Silver-blue, large and wavy.....	10	35	1 00

STANDARD VARIETIES

Prices of all standard varieties as follows: Pkt. 5 cts.

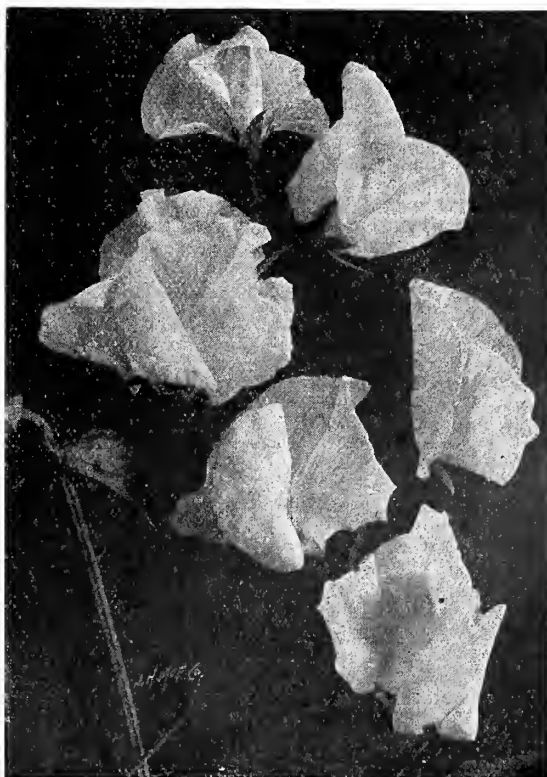
- America.** Red-flaked on white ground.
- Black Knight.** Very deep maroon.
- Blanche Ferry.** A good bloomer; color pink and white.
- Captain of the Blues.** Bright purple hue.
- Dorothy Eckford.** Large flowering white.
- Emily Henderson.** White and a very persistent bloomer.
- Henry Eckford.** Orange.
- Janet Scott.** Clear pink at base and shading to buff at edges.
- Katherine Tracy.** A soft brilliant pink.
- King Edward VII.** One of the very best pure red shades.
- Lady Grisel Hamilton.** Improved Countess of Radnor. Soft lavender, tinted with mauve in the standard.
- Lady Mary Curry.** Fine orange-pink, of intense color. Splendid for cutting.
- Lord Nelson.** Fine navy-blue.
- Prima Donna.** Most popular clear pink hooded.
- Royal Rose.** A beautiful shade of rose-pink.
- Salopian.** Bright scarlet with large flower.

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURES

- Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed.** A dwarf variety growing about 1 foot high, spreading to about 2 feet in diameter. Stems rather short, but blossoms are larger than those of the tall varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.
- Superb Mixture.** Made up of the very finest named sorts, containing all the novelties and new types. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.
- Special Spencer Mixture.** This mixture is made up from a carefully prepared formula, and contains the large Spencer types, all in well-balanced, finely proportioned colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWERING VARIETIES

- Very early and blooming several weeks before other types. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.
- Yarrawa.** A very new and distinct type of Spencer Christmas-flowering Sweet Pea. Stems exceptionally long, two or three large beautiful flowers on each stem. Color delicate pink, splashed white. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.50, postpaid.



Spencer Sweet Peas

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

MIXED CLIMBERS. In this we have included all the popular, quick-growing climbing annuals, such as Ipomoeas, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Japanese Hop, Cypress Vine, etc., just the thing for covering old fences or arbors. Pkt. 10 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is very hardy and withstands any amount of heat and dry weather. Height 50 to 100 feet. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Pkt. 10 cts.

BEANS. Ornamental climbers for porch and trellis. **Scarlet Runner, White Runner and Tricolor.** Each, pkt. 5 cts., 1/4 lb. 15 cts., 1/2 lb. 25 cts.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber with brilliant flowers. Very effective for covering walls, houses, etc. Height 20 to 30 feet. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. Grows to a height of about 8 feet. One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage, and small yellow flowers. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

CLEMATIS. Well-known and universally admired climber. Remarkable for fragrance of bloom. Height 15 feet. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

COBÆA scandens. A half-hardy climbing annual with large leaves and large, bell-shaped flowers. The blossom is green until nearly grown, when it turns bright purplish blue. It is a native of Mexico and is desirable for covering a lattice or trellis. Grows 30 feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. One of the most beautiful climbers. Fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star-shaped flowers. For trellis work it cannot be surpassed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

GOURDS. A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruits. Vines are of rapid growth, and with luxuriant foliage adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. All varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dishcloth or Luffa. Inside lining resembles a sponge. Very useful. Pkt. 5 cts.

Hercules' Club. The longest Gourd grown. Pkt. 5 cts.

Nest-Egg. Resembles hen's egg. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sugar Trough. Can be used for baskets or buckets. Pkt. 5 cts.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop). A rapid-growing hardy annual climber of easy culture. Very valuable for covering trellises, etc. Variegated leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.

HYACINTH BEAN. Splendid climber, with abundant, clustered spikes of purple-and-white flowers. It is of rapid growth, and often runs 20 feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

ICEPLANT. Dwarf plant of trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rockwork, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with vesicles resembling crystals of ice, glistening in the sun, forming an attractive display. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.

KUDZU VINE (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk). Remarkable, rapid-growing hardy perennial. Grows slowly at first, but soon grows almost beyond belief. Nothing equals it for covering porches, arbors, old trees, etc. Pkt. 10c.

MOMORDICA Charantia (Balsam Pear). Climbing plant with ornamental foliage. Fruit golden yellow. When ripe the Pear opens showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Annual. The fruit when placed in alcohol makes a very valuable first-aid remedy in the case of cuts, bruises, etc. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

MOONFLOWER. The true Moonflower is the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will quickly grow to a height of 30 to 50 feet, as a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white and wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and which fill the surrounding atmosphere with their exquisite fragrance. Tender annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

MORNING-GLORY. No climber is more popular than the Morning-Glory for covering trellises of unsightly back fences, etc. Morning-Glory vines grow quickly to 15 feet long, and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers, funnel-shaped, of various colors, blue predominating. Soak the seed two hours in warm water to hasten germination. The plants require an abundance of water, and oftentimes when planted early in the spring will not make a great deal of growth, but with the coming of the rainy season they spring up rapidly. Tall or climbing varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Double. Growth similar to the tall or common variety, but flowers are double. Pkt. 5 cts.

Imperial Japanese. Flowers are of an immense size and of various colors. Vine is not so vigorous a climber as the above. Pkt. 5 cts.

PASSION FLOWER (Passiflora). A most interesting and well-known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. Half-hardy perennial, shedding its leaves in the winter. An excellent climber of immense growth, doing especially well in our higher altitudes. Pkt. 10 cts.

PEAS, EVERLASTING. Perennial. A hardy climber. Flowers resemble Sweet Peas, but are borne on strong stems 8 to 10 flowers to the stem. The flowers are not fragrant but showy and the vines are very thrifty and floriferous. Pkt. 5 cts.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss). A low-growing or creeping tender annual 6 to 8 inches high, bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. Foliage and stems thick. Succeeds well in our dry climate. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

SMILAX. A climbing plant unsurpassed for the graceful beauty of its foliage. Height 10 feet. Tender perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

THUNBERGIA (Climbing Black-eyed Susan). Trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Height 4 feet. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER. Ornamental climbing Cucumbers with curious fruit. Remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Fruit is edible. Height 15 feet. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

WISTARIA. One of the quickest-growing climbers, with fine, bright foliage and long clusters of dainty light purple flowers. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

ARIZONA TREE SEEDS

ASH (*Fraxinus veutina*). Deciduous tree, native of Arizona. Used largely through the arid West as shade and street trees. Stand the heat and dryness remarkably well. Oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.50.

CYPRESS (Arizona Blue Cypress). A native of Arizona. Rapid-growing variety, ornamental for lawns and cemeteries. Oz. 50 cts., lb. \$5.

LOCUST, HONEY. Spineless. Rapid-growing, ornamental tree; very graceful, but of little use for shade. Oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.

PALO VERDE. A curious, native tree which thrives on the plains of Arizona. Grows to a height of 30 feet, and is extremely heat- and drought-resistant, depending

Palo Verde, continued

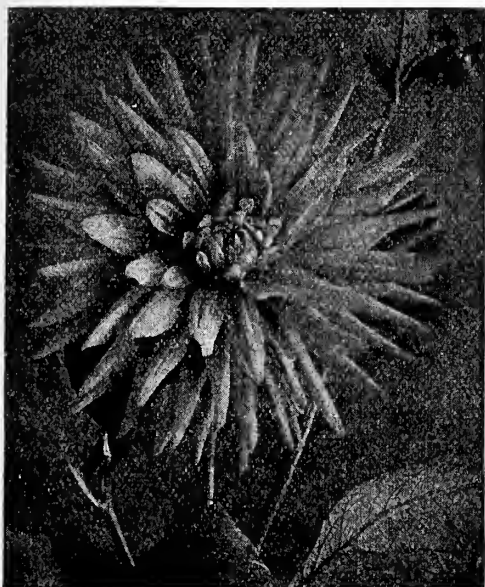
entirely on the natural rainfall. Bark is perfectly smooth and bright green. Branches feathery and drooping. Is of practically no use for shade. Covered with yellow flowers in the spring. Oz. 35 cts., lb. \$3.

PEPPER (*Schinus molle*). A handsome shade tree, with light, feathery foliage and evergreen. A native of Peru. Will not stand a great deal of frost. Oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia Azederach speciosa*). Of very rapid growth. Thrives in dry soil and is by far the best and most popular variety of shade tree in the Southwest. Foliage dark green and very dense. Very ornamental. Deciduous. Oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Summer-Flowering Bulbs for Spring Planting

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE



Cactus Dahlia

CALADIUMS. Better known as Elephant's Ear. Very effective for outdoor planting where a tropical appearance is desired. Leaves attain great size. Do best when planted in a shady situation. Fine large bulbs, 25 cts. each. Weight, 1½ pounds.

CANNAS. Cannas grow very easily and are well adapted to our climate. Once a bed is started they require very little care. Produce an abundance of foliage, and dazzling blooms in many shades. Set the roots about 18 inches apart each way. Strong roots in Red, Yellow or Pink, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Weight per doz., 10 ounces.

CALLA LILIES. An old favorite, a flower that should be in every collection. These bulbs should be ordered early, as we cannot keep them in good condition very late in the spring. Fine large bulbs, 25 cts. each.

DAHLIAS. Among summer- and autumn-flowering plants there is no subject in the plant line that affords a greater amount of satisfaction to the grower or produces a finer display for a continuous period than the Dahlia. Average weight per bulb, 6 ounces.

We can furnish bulbs of our own growing in either the Cactus, Decorative, or Show types, in the following colors: Maroon, Crimson, Purple, Bronze, Yellow, White and Pink. Separate colors, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Postage extra.

Dahlias in assorted colors and varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., not prepaid.

GLADIOLUS. Of all the summer-flowering bulbs there are none that succeed better than the Gladiolus. They are sure to bloom but a succession of plantings should be made to have blooms prolonged through the season. Bulbs should be planted 3 inches deep. Fine bulbs, mixed, per dozen, 50 cts. Weight per doz., 6 ounces.

TUBEROSES. A delightfully fragrant and beautiful flowering summer bulb, well adapted to our climate. We have Tuberose bulbs in stocks from January to the first of April. Weight per doz., 10 ounces.

Pearl. Double; dwarf. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

ZEPHYRANTHES

Candida (Windflower). These bulbs are especially valuable for edging or bordering. Their foliage, which grows to a height of about 6 inches, remains green the year round, and in the summertime, during the very hottest weather they bear a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers. They are extremely heat- and drought-resistant, and should be used more extensively than they are. They multiply very rapidly. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Rosea (Fairy Lily). Same as above except that the flowers grow a little larger, and the color is a clear, brilliant pink. This variety does not stand the heat well, but thrives admirably where it is grown in partial shade. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

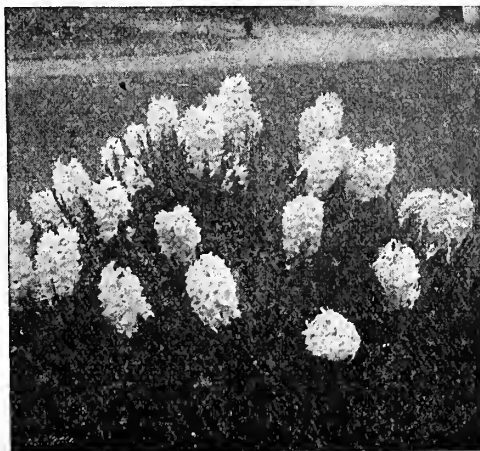
Spring-Blooming Bulbs for Fall Planting

IN STOCK FROM SEPTEMBER TO FEBRUARY ONLY

For outdoor culture, as a general rule, the bulbs may be planted any time from the latter part of September until the latter part of January. They require a moderately rich soil, but avoid the use of fresh manure as it is injurious to bulbs. The soil should be well drained, as too much water standing on the bulbs will invariably rot them. If the soil is heavy or adobe, a small layer of sand or fine coal-dust should be placed under the bulbs at time of planting. The proper way to plant bulbs is to cover them about twice their depth. After flowering, as soon as your bulbs are well matured they should be taken out of the ground, dried and stored in a cool place until next season.

HYACINTHS

For certainty and regularity of bloom, Hyacinths are unsurpassed by any other flowers. The simplicity of their culture and invariable return for the little labor required to grow them make them general favorites. They may be planted any time from early October to the latter part of January. Should be in good rich soil and covered to a depth of from 3 to 4 inches. For pot culture plant in 4-inch pots about 1 inch below the surface, keep in a cool, dark place until the roots are fully developed, which will take five or six weeks, then gradually inure to the light, but never to a very warm place. The pots must be prepared carefully as to drainage. In glasses, fill the glass with water so as to just touch the base of the bulb, and fill whenever evaporated. Place a small piece of charcoal in the water to keep it sweet, and keep in a dark place until well rooted. The single varieties are more desirable for forcing on account of the much larger size of the flowers and the better lasting qualities.



Bed of Hyacinths

SELECTED FIRST-SIZE DUTCH HYACINTHS

These are the most perfect-blooming bulbs that Holland produces. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, \$1.25 per doz. Weight per doz., 20 ounces.

YELLOW

Ida. Single; pure yellow; large spike; early.
King of the Yellows. Single; dark yellow; large.
Bouquet de Orange. Double; reddish yellow.

ROSE AND PINK

Charles Dickens. Single; soft rose; large spike.
Noble par Merite. Double; pink; extra fine; early.
Gertrude. Single; deep rose; medium early.
Gigantea. Single; pale rose; broad truss; medium early.
Norma. Single; rosy pink; early.

BLUE

Prince Albert. Double; dark blue; fine spike.
Queen of the Blues. Single; light blue.
King of the Blues. Single; indigo-blue; very showy; medium early.
Czar Peter. Single; porcelain-blue; extra fine.
Grand Maitre. Single; fine blue; showy; large spikes.

RED

Robert Steiger. Single; deep crimson; medium early.
Bouquet Tendre. Double; dark red; medium early.
Roi des Belges. Single; dark scarlet; large spike; early.

WHITE AND BLUSH

Bouquet Royal. Double; blush-white; medium early.
La Grandesse. Single; pure white; splendid bells and spikes; early.
L'Innocence. Single; pure white; splendid bells and spikes; early.
Baroness Van Thuyll. Single; pure white.
Alba superbissima. Single; pure white; medium early.

HYACINTHS SELECTED TO COLOR

Large, selected bulbs, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

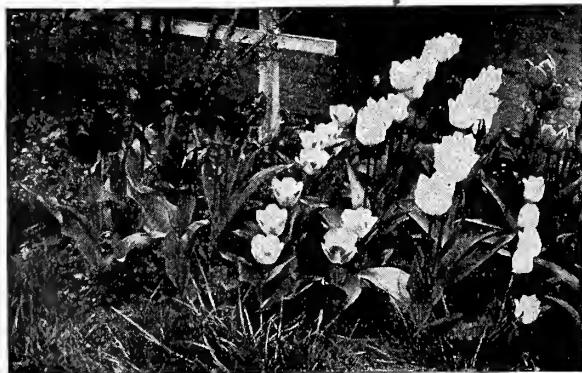
Single or Double. Dark Red, Pure White, Dark Blue, Blush-White, Light Blue, Pink. Weight per doz., 12 ounces.

DUTCH ROMAN or MINIATURE HYACINTHS

These are excellent for growing in pans and boxes. They bloom freely the latter part of January or February. Our bulb-pans are just the thing for this variety. A 6-inch pan will hold four or five bulbs. White, Pink or Blue. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100. Weight, per doz., 8 ounces.

Hyacinth Glasses, 25 cts. each.

Bulb-Pans, 6-inch, 15 cts. each.



Bed of Tulips

TULIPS

Ready in September

They may be planted in the open from October first to February, in well-drained, deeply worked ground. Very old, rotted manure, mixed with fine sand, makes fine soil for Tulips. They should be planted 3 inches deep and 5 inches apart. For pot culture treat the same as hyacinths.

Tulips should be planted altogether in shady situations. The Darwin variety is by far the best for outdoor growing. We do not advise planting either the single or double varieties, except where wanted for pot culture. For bedding purposes use nothing but Darwins.

SINGLE NAMED VARIETIES

Weight per doz. bulbs, 6 ounces

Blushing Bride. Creamy yellow, turning magenta. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Billetiana. Yellow tipped with gold. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Giant Gesneriana. Scarlet with blue center. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Beauty of America. Yellow, turning white. 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.75 per 100.
Fairy Queen. Rosy heliotrope and yellow. 5 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.
Golden Eagle. Deep yellow. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Golden Crown. Yellow, edged red. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

DOUBLE NAMED VARIETIES

La Candeur. Pure white. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Tournesol. Scarlet and yellow. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Salvator Rosa. Rose and white. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Rex Rubrorum. Very fine crimson-scarlet. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Murillo. White, tinged rose; very beautiful. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.75 per 100.
Imperator Rubrorum. Very fine scarlet. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Couronne d'Or. Yellow, shaded orange. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

DARWIN TULIPS

The only Tulip for outdoor culture in this climate

Flowers globular in shape and borne on extremely long stems. They range in height from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Bizarres. Flowers yellow, marked with brown, violet or crimson. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.
Bybloems. Flower rose, scarlet, violet and purple with white markings. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.
Sultan. Rich, dark maroon; large flowers. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Pride of Haarlem. Bright rose; large flowers. 5 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
Gretchen. Soft salmon-rose. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Claude Gillot. Glowing, dark red. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

The Narcissus is one of the most useful of the early-blooming bulbs, being hardy and easy of culture. May be planted any time from October to the end of January. Weight per doz., 10 ounces.

Paper-White grandiflora. Very early, producing immense clusters of large, pure white, star-shaped flowers. The Paper-Whites can be grown in water. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Poeticus Ornatus (Pheasant-eye). Pearly white, with yellow cup. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.
Emperor. Yellow trumpet, perianth deep primrose. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Von Sion. Double; golden yellow. These are fine, first-sized bulbs. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
Orange Phoenix. White and orange; large petals, double. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.
Alba-plena odorata. White; sweet-scented; late; double. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

NARCISSUS, continued

- Giant Princeps.** Sulphur-white perianth, yellow trumpet. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.
- Golden Spur.** Distinguished by its large, spreading, deep yellow perianth and wide trumpet. Very early and free-flowering. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.
- Trumpet Major.** Large; deep golden yellow; forces well and one of the hardiest. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

JONQUILS

A species of Narcissus of easy culture, with very fragrant flowers, which are excellent for cutting. Culture same as Narcissus. Weight, per doz., 6 ounces.

- Single.** Yellow flowers; sweet-scented. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.
- Campanelle.** Yellow; large; single. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES

Ready in September

This is a variety of the Polyanthus Narcissus, coming into bloom five to seven weeks after planting, with a great number of fragrant blossoms. Generally grown in bowls of water. Take a bowl about 3 inches deep, set your bulbs in the center and fill the bowl with gravel to keep the plants from falling over. Put water in the dish and set in the dark for a few days, until the roots start freely, then bring to the light. A dozen bulbs started at intervals of three or four weeks will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Fine, large bulbs, 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3, \$2 per doz. Weight per doz., 20 ounces.

IRIS

Ready in September

- Spanish.** Quite dwarf and well adapted to pot culture. When planted in beds they require practically no care, and bulbs do not have to be disturbed for several years. We offer them in Bronze, Yellow, Blue, White or Purple. Each color, 20 cts. per doz. Weight per doz., 6 ounces.
- German.** Commonly called Flags, and much prized for the delicate shadings, fine colors and sure and early flowers. This variety has creeping root-stocks and multiplies very rapidly. They are extremely drought-resistant, and no amount of dry weather or lack of attention seems in any way to injure them. They should be planted 3 inches deep and 12 inches apart. Mixed or separate colors, \$1.50 per doz. Weight per doz., 12 ounces.

LILIES

Weight per doz., 1 lb.

- While there are a large number of Lilies, practically only two varieties do well in this section, and they are the only ones we list. For pot culture, which is most general with these bulbs, they should be planted one bulb in a 5- or 6-inch pot, in a compost of one-half good garden loam and one-quarter well-rotted manure and one-quarter sharp sand. It is best to plant the bulb an inch or two from the bottom of the pot, covering over as the bulb sprouts. Continue this until the pot is filled to about an inch of the top. This will insure a good, strong, straight stalk, which will not need a support to keep it from falling over. They should be kept in a cool, dark place until the pot is nearly filled, then bring it to the light, but never to a very warm place until the buds appear. After this, heat may be increased.
- Harrisii** (Bermuda Lily). This is the variety generally used at Easter. Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure white and very fragrant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Candidum** (Annunciation Lily). Pure white and very fragrant. 15 cts. each, 25 cts. for 2, \$1.25 per doz.

CROCUS

Ready in September

They are very hardy and among the easiest to bloom. Should be planted 2 or 3 inches deep and about 2½ inches apart. Weight per doz., 2 ounces.

- Mont Blanc.** Pure white. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.
- Prince Albert.** Dark blue. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.
- Sir Walter Scott.** Striped violet and white. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.
- Giant Yellow.** Golden yellow. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

AMARYLLIS

Beautiful class of plants of the earliest possible culture. Weight per doz., 24 ounces.

- Belladonna Lily.** White, delicately shaded with light purple. 25 cts. each.
- Formosissima.** Dark scarlet flowers. Can be grown in water like hyacinths. 20 cts. each.
- Johnsonii.** This variety has large flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet, with a white stripe down the center of each petal. 40 cts. each.

FREESIA

Ready in September

Flowers of these bulbs are very beautiful, and their fragrance is most delightful, one pot of five or six bulbs being sufficient to perfume the whole house. When potted it is not necessary to place them in a dark room. Weight per doz., 2 ounces.

- Freesia refracta alba.** Pure white. French-grown bulbs, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Purity. Produces large sprays of purest snow-white flowers of immense size. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

OXALIS

Ready in September

Graceful little plants with dainty foliage and flowers of various colors. Suitable for hanging-baskets, pots, window-boxes, small beds, etc. For pot culture plant from six to eight in 5- or 6-inch pot and cover with about an inch of soil. Put away for several weeks in a dark, cool place to root thoroughly.

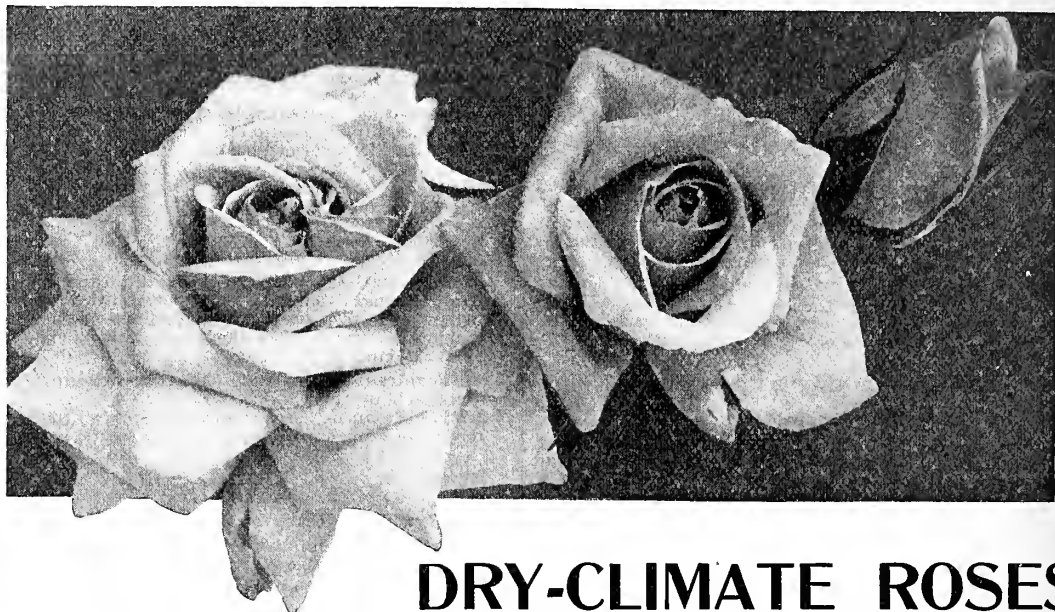
- Bermuda Buttercup.** Yellow; single. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

Grand Duchess. White and lavender. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

Mixed Colors. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.



Trumpet Narcissus



DRY-CLIMATE ROSES

For the past several years we have been conducting experiments with Roses on our grounds in Menlo Park, for the purpose of determining what varieties are best suited to our dry climate. This year we can truly say that we offer you Dry-Climate Roses. We have found it necessary to eliminate many varieties of recent introduction, together with many of the old favorites with which you perhaps were acquainted in other sections of the country, and are listing only those that give best results in both bloom and growth in this climate. We have discovered a number of varieties which thrive during the hot summer, and seem to enjoy giving forth their beautiful blooms at a time when climatic conditions are the most trying. We are now growing nearly 500 different sorts, and out of this number are offering you only those which we know will give satisfaction. The plants we offer are heavy, two-year-old stock with wonderful root-systems. Roses which are grown on the Pacific Coast or in any climate more humid than ours will be found to have a spreading root-system which feeds close to the surface of the ground. The roots on our plants, grown under irrigation, go down deep into the soil, thus giving them a great deal more resistance in every respect than plants grown in a moist atmosphere, dependent on the natural rainfall for their moisture supply. All our Roses are on their own roots.

It is not possible for those living in any part of the arid United States to find better, more vigorous, hardier, acclimated Rose plants than those grown by us. And every lover of this flower, the queen of all flowers, will be sure to get most gratifying results by planting only Tucson Seed Company Dry-Climate Roses.

Planting. The Rose delights in an open, airy situation, and will succeed in any ordinary soil. However, if the soil is of very poor quality it would be well to enrich it with well-rotted vegetable matter. **Manure should never be placed in the hole in which the bush is planted.** More Roses are killed by the use of manure than in any other manner. When the bush is planted, press the soil firmly about the roots. Make a good-sized basin around the plant, and water freely to exclude air and to settle the earth.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during the dormant season. It is advisable to remove one-third to two-thirds of the past year's growth, and all weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut away. Most people are apt to prune too sparingly, which retards the free blooming of their plants. It is always the new growth which gives flowers.

Teas or Everblooming Roses are more generally planted in this country than any other variety, for the reason that they are the most profuse and longest bloomers.

Hybrid Teas are produced by crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and partake of the rich fragrance of the Hybrids and the blooming qualities of the Teas. They are most desirable. The Hybrid Teas are as free-blooming as the Teas.

Hybrid Perpetual sorts produce much larger and more durable flowers than either of the two preceding kinds, and have a strong, rich fragrance. The American Beauty is one of this variety. No other Rose is more fragrant.

The Noisette, or Champney varieties are strong, rampant growers, and are used as climbers. They include such sorts as the Marechal Niel and the Cloth of Gold.

Polyantha. Foliage and flowers small. Flowers are produced in clusters. Hardy and everblooming.

Abbreviations used in descriptions: T., means Tea; H.T., Hybrid Tea; H.P., Hybrid Perpetual; N., Noisette; P., Polyantha

LATE INTRODUCTIONS

Prices of the following, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Crimson Queen. H.T. The grandest red Rose on our grounds. An unexcelled Dry-Climate Rose. The color is a most magnificent, rich, bright, velvety crimson. We count it the most beautiful red Rose we have ever seen. The buds are long and of exquisite shape. The open flower is semi-double. Growth is strong and upright. It is a fine Rose for garden or cutting, as it produces its beautiful blooms on fine, long stems. Hot weather has no terrors for the Crimson Queen. It is as fine in the middle of the summer as in the cool months of the fall. We have but a very few bushes of this elegant new Rose to offer.

Dora Hansen. H.T. Splendid, upright growth, clean and vigorous. Bloom is satiny salmon-rose, center fawn, outside of petals flushed red, tinted copper and yellow. Double and a continuous bloomer. A Rose that has proved itself highly desirable for this climate in every respect.

Ecarlate. H.T. A very fine, dark red, bedding Rose. One of the newer varieties which should be in every garden. The blooms, which are very double and globular in shape, are very fragrant.

Edith Part. H.T. A new Rose of decided merit, and one of the best on our grounds. Color is a rich red with a suffusion of deep salmon and coppery yellow, with a deeper shading in the bud stage of carmine and yellow; very free-flowering and fragrant.

Helen Taft. H.T. A new Rose which originated in the United States Botanical Gardens in 1914. We have given it a thorough tryout the past two seasons, and have found it an excellent Rose for our climate. Flowers are very large and of beautiful cerise-pink. Blooms freely, and in every respect is most desirable. We have a very limited stock of this variety.

LATE INTRODUCTIONS OF ROSES, continued

Lady Alice Stanley. Color on outside of petals is a deep coral-rose, inside delicate flesh, suffused with bright pink. Remarkably attractive. Strong, vigorous grower. Should be in everyone's collection.

Lady Helen Vincent. H.T. A superb new Rose which does splendidly in this climate. The color is a delicate shell-pink, reflex of petals bluish, base of petals veined and suffused peach, with a distinct yellow zone. Large, full and of exquisite form. Buds long and pointed. Deliciously fragrant. Do not fail to add this wonderful Rose to your collection.

Lady Katherine Rose. H.T. An excellent, delicate pink Rose which was delighted with its new home when we brought it to this climate. Produces its blooms singly on long, straight stems. Growth vigorous. Perfect in both bud and open flower. Equally good for cutting or bedding.

Madame Charles Lejune. H.T. One of the very finest Roses grown in our nursery. Growth is vigorous and upright. Large, oval buds are carried on erect stems. Flowers are very large and very double. Of globular form. Color clear, silvery rose with vivid center.

Madame Lucien Baltet. H.T. This is one of the most distinct and beautiful Roses we grow. Color is rosy flesh, shaded yellow. Petals bordered carmine, large, full and globular. Buds exquisite. Nothing more beautiful can be imagined. A very free-blooming garden Rose which will find favor with all.

Mrs. George Shawyer. This wonderful new American Rose is one of the grandest on our grounds. The growth is upright, exceptionally strong and vigorous. The stems are almost thornless, very long, stiff, and surmounted by most wonderful rosy pink blooms of the largest size. The buds when about half blown are so wonderful that words cannot describe them. The green and dark brown foliage is beautiful, making it altogether a truly magnificent Rose.

Mrs. Muir MacKean. H.T. A unique and distinct Rose. Bright carmine-crimson without shading. A grand, bold, well-built flower, perfect in shape and form. It is perpetual-flowering and fragrant; in fact, everything about this Rose is pleasing and attractive. A Dry-Climate Rose of quality.

Primrose. H.T. A new Rose which has adapted itself well to our dry climate. Melon-yellow during spring and summer, deep in autumn with apricot shading. A most distinct coloring. Large, double, of perfect form, with long, pointed buds. Deliciously fragrant; unsurpassed.

Robert Huey. H.T. A strong, vigorous grower, giving extra-fine stems for cutting. Color bright carmine, shaded deeper on the outer petals. Flowers large and full. Buds pointed. A fine Dry-Climate red Rose.

NEW AND SCARCE ROSES

75 cts. each; any 10 varieties from this list, \$6.50

Eugene Boulet. H.T. A new Rose which produces its flowers in great abundance. The blooms are large and full, of substantial form and texture. One of the finest red garden Roses for massing we have ever seen. Color deep crimson and carmine, a sheet of gorgeous color. Behaves splendidly in this climate.

Frances Charteris Seton. H.T. An excellent all-round Rose. Deep rose-pink; very large, full, and of fine form. Quite distinct, and one of the best Roses we have introduced in this climate.

Francis Scott Key. H.T. Another new Rose which has taken a great fancy to our climate. Flowers are from large to very large, with sixty and more petals opening to a high center. A magnificent red Rose of easy culture.

Lady Ashtown. H.T. Deep rose, shading to silvery pink, with touches of yellow at the base of the petals. Large, full and of fine form. Free and constant bloomer. A grand garden Rose much praised by all who see it.

Lady Pirrie. H.T. A delightful garden Rose of distinct coloring. The outside petals are reddish salmon, inside apricot, flushed fawn and copper. Color, freedom of growth and abundance of bloom are bound to make this Rose a favorite with all.

Miss Alice de Rothschild. T. Many who have seen this Rose describe it as a bedding Marechal Niel. The color is rich, deep citron-yellow which intensifies as the bloom expands. The petals charmingly reflex. Deliciously fragrant. Superb in every respect.

Molly Sherman-Crawford. T. In the open flower is as white as the driven snow. Large, full, perfectly formed. Delightfully perfumed. Very fine.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF CHOICE VARIETIES

50 cts. each; any 10 varieties from this list, \$4

Alfred Colomb. H.P. Bright red; very large, full and globular; free-blooming and fragrant.

Andre Gamon. H.T. A very vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit. Fine bronzy foliage with long, finely shaped buds. The flowers are large, full and globular, color deep rose and carmine; free-flowering and hardy.

Aurora. H.T. One of the grandest of all Hybrid Tea Roses. Color clear, bright pink; flower full and double to the center. Very fragrant and a fine garden Rose.

Baby Elegance. P. An elegant new Baby Rose. Has single flowers of a beautiful lilac-rose, shading to yellow; long stem and free-blooming.

Betty. H.T. Very large flowers, fairly full and of splendid form. Color coppery rose shaded gold and yellow; deliciously perfumed.

British Queen. H.T. A new white Rose of great merit. It is a good grower and sweetly scented. Frequently in the bud state it shows a slight blush. This disappears as the flower opens into purest white.

Captain Hayward. H.P. Color of this Rose is deep, glowing crimson, very bright and rich. Is the best of the red Hybrids. Of the largest size. Called by some the Red Frau Karl Druschki.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. H.P. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flower is large, perfectly double, cup-shaped. Color deep, bright, vivid, intense pink, with penetrating fragrance. A fine all-round Rose.

Champion of the World. Native of China. Clear, bright pink, always in bloom; luxuriant growth; very hardy.

Countess of Derby. H.T. Center salmon, shading into delicate peach. Large, full, free and vigorous growth. Buds sharply pointed; stems stiff and upright; delightfully fragrant. In every way a superb Rose.

Devonensis. T. Creamy white with blush center; semi-double. Called the Magnolia Rose on account of its magnolia-like fragrance.



Betty Roses

GENERAL COLLECTION OF CHOICE ROSES, continued

Dora. H.T. Large, full flowers of a beautiful peach-blossom-color; with deeper center, changing to silvery blush as the flowers expand; very free-flowering. A glorious Rose.

Duchess of Southerland. H.P. A charming Rose which produces its blooms freely. Color delicate rose-pink, with lemon shading on white base. Blooms are freely produced and are large and full, conical in shape, and possessing a delicious sweetbrier perfume. A new Rose of decided merit.

Eugene Furst. H.P. A most charming and superbly grand Rose. It is large and full and of fine form. Blooms profusely. Color deep red, shaded crimson.

Florence Pemberton. H.T. Creamy white, suffused pink. Large, full, perfect in form, with very high-pointed center; very fine, having received the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

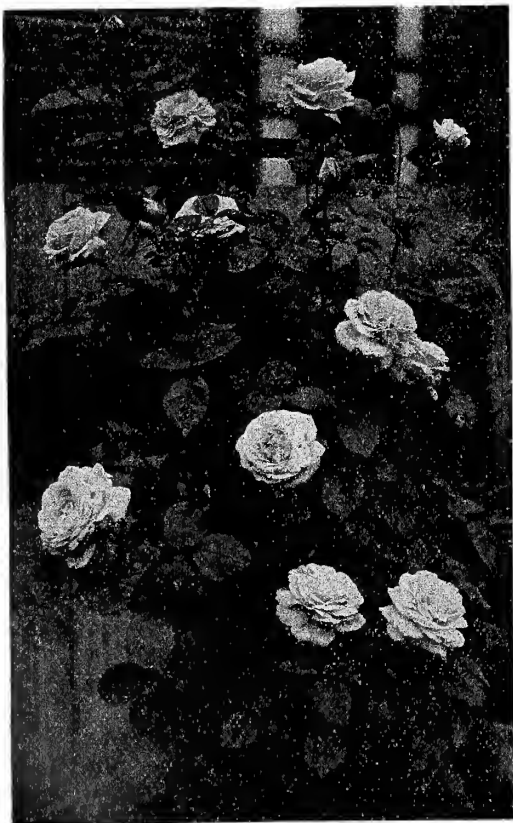
George Reimers. H.T. Fiery red with shades of garnet and ruby-red commingled; very lustrous, large, perfectly formed flowers with massive petals; long bud. A continuous bloomer.

Harry Kirk. T. A very distinct Rose of robust growth, flowering freely and continuously. Buds are long and elegant, opening to a very beautiful semi-double flower. Color is deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at edges of petals.

Helene Wattine. H.T. White, with lemon-yellow center. Very double and of largest size, opening as flat as a plate. A vigorous grower, of beautiful form. A charming novelty.

Heinrich Munch. H.P. Soft pink; very large and full; vigorous; fine for forcing in pots and for garden culture. Called by many the pink Frau Karl Druschki.

His Majesty. H.P. Called the crimson Frau Karl Druschki. Deep, dark crimson, shaded vermilion-crimson toward the edges. Blooms are full, of great size, having wonderful substance and depth of petal, with high-pointed center. One of the sweetest-perfumed Roses in cultivation.



Mrs. John Laing Roses

Hugh Dickson. H.P. A vigorous, free grower and perpetual bloomer, with fine foliage. Color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Large and of fine form; very sweetly scented.

Jeanne Soupert. P. One of the newer varieties of Baby Roses. Delicate carnation-white, of regular, perfect form produced in large, compact clusters. A charming and beautiful Rose, well suited to this climate.

Lady Down. H.T. A splendid bedding Rose, with large, handsome flowers on stout stems. The color is quite peculiar, being a beautiful shade of buff. When fully opened the center is deep yellow, and it matures finely into a pleasing light yellow shade.

Mabel Drew. H.T. A truly magnificent Rose, superb in every respect. The blooms are large and full, carried on strong and erect stems. Color is deep cream, passing to canary-yellow in the center. Has the refreshing perfume of the Tea Rose.

Madame C. Chambard. H.T. Rosy flesh, shaded salmon and with touches of saffron. Base of petals deep yellow. Long bud, opening well. Very sweet-scented and free-blooming.

Madame Jules Bouche. H.T. A beautiful white, suffused with salmon-pink in the center, deeply shaded with virginal pink. Large and full. This Rose has won numerous medals and awards.

Madame Ravary. H.T. This Rose is a great favorite in Europe. Has long-pointed buds of beautiful golden yellow, opening to large, full, orange-yellow flowers. Very free-flowering. A superb Rose.

Mlle. Helene Cambier. H.T. A grand flower; opens orange-yellow, changing to coppery yellow and then again changing to almost white.

Maman Lyly. H.T. Delicate rosy flesh; very large; splendid form; freely and continuously produced. The best of all the rosy flesh Roses.

Mrs. Arthur E. E. Coxhead. H.T. Color of this Rose might be described as claret-red, shaded vermilion toward the edge, with a bright silvery sheen toward the base of the petals. A new and distinct color.

Mrs. Charles C. Harrison. H.T. A Rose of great beauty and distinction. Flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, and blooms are large, full and of globular form. Color deep crimson-pink. Very highly perfumed. In every way a delightful Rose.

Mrs. Charles Hunter. H.T. A new Rose. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing a very full flower with large, handsome petals. Color rosy crimson, changing to a pleasing rose as the flowers expand.

Mrs. Charles E. Pearson. H.T. Glorious orange-yellow, flushed and tinted with apricot-red and fawn.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Everblooming Tea. While we have not tried this Rose out sufficiently to determine its adaptability to this climate, those who have seen it elsewhere are most enthusiastic in their praise. Flowers are clear peach-pink, large, full and well formed; carried on stiff, erect stems.

Mrs. Cornwallis West. H.T. An absolutely distinct Rose of huge size and great substance, with exquisite, globular form. The purity of the transparent, delicate pink, which is between a shell- and rose-pink on the purest white, gives it an attraction all its own.

Mrs. Frank Bray. H.T. The color of this beautiful new Rose is a deep, rich copper-ecru, developing to a very delicate coppery fawn, with a shading of ivory-shell-pink. Vigorous in growth and hardy.

Mrs. Gordon Sloan. H.T. Pearly flesh-white which, as the flower develops, becomes delicate coppery shrimp-pink in the center, with creamy outer petals. The blooms are produced in profusion and have a delicious, fruity fragrance. A truly charming Rose.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens. T. The bloom is faultless in shape and form, of exquisite grace and refinement. White with a distinct fawn and peach shading toward the center. An unsurpassed Rose of distinct tea fragrance.

Mrs. John Laing. H.P. A splendid Rose, perfectly hardy, with immense flowers full and double. The blooms are produced in great profusion on the ends of long, stiff stems. Color clear, bright, shining pink. Exquisitely shaded. A well-behaved Dry-Climate Rose which we highly recommend.

Mrs. T. Hillas. H.T. Flower large and full, of elongated cup-shape. Color deep chrome-yellow, very bright and effective.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF CHOICE ROSES, con.

Mrs. W. H. Outbush. P. One of the very finest types of the Baby Rambler Rose. Extra fine for pot culture. It produces its pleasing delicate pink blooms in large trusses.

Mildred Grant. H.T. Ivory-white with an occasional flush of pale peach. High-pointed center, opening to perfectly formed flowers of enormous size.

My Maryland. H.T. Extremely free-flowering, every shoot bearing one or more flowers, which are double and of perfect form. Color glowing, intense pink. Delightfully fragrant. We recommend this as a Dry-Climate Rose par excellence.

Nerissa. H.T. An enormously large, full flower of fine shape. Growth vigorous; color creamy yellow with pink shading toward the center. This is a great Rose.

Pink Frau Karl Druschli (George Ahrends). H.P. The delicate pink of this Rose is unapproachable. The growth and makeup of the plant is superb.

Radiance. H.T. Of all the pink Roses on our grounds Radiance is the truly Dry-Climate pink. Our Mr. Langers says that this is without doubt the finest Rose we grow of its color. In the open ground it is the first to bloom in the spring and last to bloom in the fall. The sun's hottest rays in midsummer have no terrors for Radiance. It blooms as beautifully and profusely then as any other time of the year. Equally good for cutting or bedding. The buds are perfect, and of deep rose color. As the flower expands, the inside of the petals is light carmine-pink with the outside deep rose-pink. Petals are cupped; form is fine; largest size and full.

Richmond. H.T. Pure rich scarlet, very free and continuous flowering. Bloom of good size, deep, not very full. Beautifully shaped buds.

Robin Hood. H.T. This new Rose has a glorious scarlet color, bright and lasting. Flowers are very freely produced. Heavy-caned and profuse in foliage. Well adapted to this section.

Seabird. H.T. Flowers are produced on long, upright stems. Are of medium to large size. Color clear primrose-yellow, paling to creamy yellow. Altogether a grand variety.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. T. Color apricot-yellow, blended with coppery yellow. Long bud opening to a large, full flower.

Sunburst. H.T. This Rose stands head and shoulders above all others of its color. It has long, pointed buds, the color is orange-copper or golden orange and golden yellow.



Sunburst

Edge of petals lighter, all intense shades extremely brilliant in effect. It creates a sensation wherever shown. Sunburst simply never stops blooming. The hotter it gets the more it blooms, and, unlike other Roses of its color, it keeps its color no matter how hot the sun's rays may be. It sends down into the earth one long tap-root. A truly Dry-Climate yellow. Don't fail to add a number of Sunbursts to your collection, and do not confound it with Sunset or other yellows of similar name. Sunburst has no superior.

Verna MacKay. H.T. Beautiful, delicate ivory-sulphur-buff, changing to bright lemon-yellow as the flower expands. Flowers are carried on erect stems, and are borne in marvelous profusion. Every shoot is terminated by a sweetly perfumed flower.

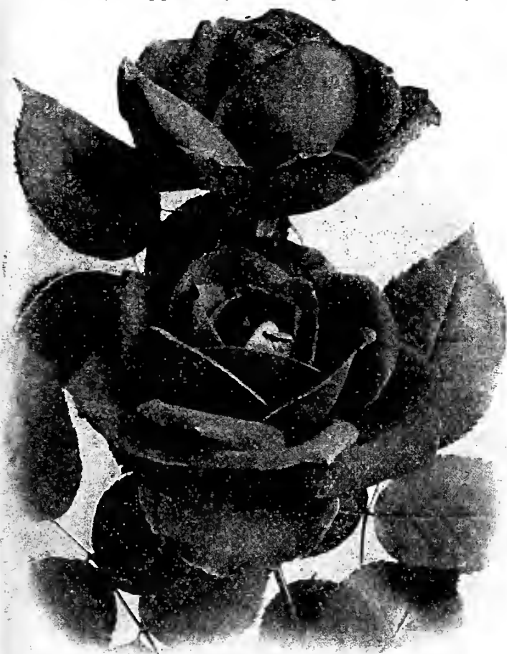
Vick's Caprice. H.P. A distinct Rose, petals striped with white and carmine, on a ground of bright satiny pink. A wonderful novelty.

White Mile. Cecile Brunner. P. Identical with the pink form of Cecile Brunner except in color, which is pure white. If you are fond of Baby Roses be sure to order this one.

STANDARD VARIETIES

35 cts. each

American Beauty. H.P. This well-known and grand Rose, fortunately for Arizonians, succeeds well in our climate in the open ground. It is in constant flower from early in the spring until the frost in the fall. The bloom is large, globular, deep pink, shaded carmine. There is no other Rose quite so fragrant.



Richmond

STANDARD ROSES, continued

Cecile Brunner. P. The popular pink Baby Rose. Produces flowers in sprays of three to five; the buds and flowers are both handsome; bluish, shaded light salmon-pink.

Dean Hole. H.T. An intense salmon-pink, with bud of extraordinary length, opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance. It ranks with the very best.

Duchess of Normandy. H.T. Soft salmon-flesh, overlaid with yellow. A sport from the Rose, Dean Hole, which it resembles in all save color.

Elizabeth Rowe. Moss Rose. This is an old favorite, with its large, deep pink buds, well mossed. Very fragrant and perfectly hardy. A beauty.

Florence Haswell Veitch. H.T. Flowers brilliant scarlet, shaded with black; large, moderately full, of excellent shape with fine, large petals of great substance. Has remarkable fragrance. Very free-flowering and of strong, vigorous habit.

General S. A. Janssen. H.T. Color is a deep, glowing carmine. Flowers carried erect on stiff, robust stems; very free and in every way a noble, first-class Rose.

La Detroit. H.T. Shell-pink, shading to soft rose. Upright and hardy grower. A beautiful and pleasing Rose.

Lady Hillingdon. T. A very striking and lovely Rose. Long, slender, pointed buds of deep apricot and chrome-yellow. Free-flowering.

Louis Van Houtte. H.P. A deep crimson, shaded maroon. Most vivid and distinct. Large, full and of fine form.

Madame Jenny Gillemot. H.T. This is one of the finest Roses of its color we grow. Buds are long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings. Blooms large, petals immense. Opens very freely. A fine, upright grower of branching habit. We have a large supply of this fine Rose and want everyone to include one in their order.

Madame Segond Weber. H.T. The bud of this Rose is long and pointed, opening into enormous blooms. Texture is very thick and heavy, the form is peculiarly beautiful. Color is rosy salmon or flesh-pink.

Madison. T. White with tinge of pink; large, full and most perfect form. This Rose is really an improved Bride. Very free-flowering, and one of the best of the cut-flower Roses.

Marshall P. Wilder. H.P. Deep, rich, glowing red; a Rose that is hard to beat.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H.T. The color of this Rose catches the eye at once. It is coppery orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly developed, pinkish fawn of lovely shade when open; perfectly delightful.

Mrs. Edward Alford. H.T. Color silvery pink; large, full flowers, carried erect. Strong grower and very free-flowering.

Mrs. G. W. Kershaw. Very long, pointed buds produced on fine stems. Color brilliant, intense pink.

Perle des Jardins. T. Deep straw-yellow, and during spring and autumn months deep golden yellow. Large bud and full-double flower.



Catherine Zeimet, or White Baby Rambler

Prince E. C. de Arenberg. H.T. Color is a clear and lively red. Buds perfectly formed, developing into a perfect open flower of ideal form.

Primula. P. One of the most popular of the Baby Rambler Roses. Grows to a height of 2 feet. Very hardy. Always in bloom. Color beautiful carmine-pink.

Recuerdo de Ant. Pelluso. T. A light yellow with pink-edged petals. Exceedingly large, very double. A strong, hardy Rose with nice, long buds.

Rena Robbins. H.T. A strong grower, producing its enormous flowers in great profusion. Comes a bright yellow, changing to a pure white, with golden yellow heart.

Rhea Reid. H.T. Flower large and double, free-blooming and exquisitely fragrant. Rich, dark, velvety red.

Schneewitchen (Snow-White). P. A Baby Rose, color glistening ivory-white with golden stamens.

William Shean. H.T. Purest pink. Petals shell-shaped, very long; flowers of immense size and of perfect form. Free-blooming and distinct.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF
STANDARD VARIETIES

35 cts. each

Antoine Rivoire. H.T. Rosy flesh on yellow ground, shaded with border of carmine; large and full. A fine Rose for cutting.

Baby Rambler. The original Baby Rose. Blooms well; flowers in large clusters; brightest crimson; grows to a height of 18 inches; the flowers hide the plant with their bloom.

Bessie Brown. H.T. Creamy white flowers of immense size and substance. Last long on the bush in good condition; free bloomer and sweetly scented.

Black Prince. H.P. Deep, blackish crimson; large, full and globular, free-flowering.

Boule de Neige. H.P. Sometimes called Ball of Snow. White, blush-rose; free-blooming.

Catherine Mermet. T. Flowers large and globular; bright pink in center, shading into light creamy pink; a charming Rose, in constant bloom.

Catherine Zeimet, or White Baby Rambler. P. Grows to a height of 20 inches and produces double, pure white flowers in abundance. It has a fragrance similar to hyacinths.

Clio. H.P. Flesh-color, shaded in the center to rosy peach. A distinct Rose of large, fine, globular form; a free bloomer.

Countess of Gosford. H.T. Color salmon-pink, shading to rose and pink suffused with saffron-yellow at the base of the petals. A free-flowering Rose of much merit.

Double Pink Killarney. H.T. This Rose will supersede the well-known Killarney now grown, as it is a distinct improvement. It possesses from ten to twelve more petals than its parent.

Double White Killarney. H.T. A white sport from White Killarney, but is double the size and has many more petals than its parent.

Duchess of Albany. H.T. Often called the Red La France. Flower is large, full and fragrant; color rose-pink.

Erna Teschendorff. P. One of the newer varieties of Baby Ramblers. Flowers are of a deep crimson, flushed with carmine. It is of dwarf habit, blooms freely, and does not lose its color in the hottest sun. A fine variety for potting for blooming in the house.

Etoile de France. H.T. The Gold Medal Rose of France. Flowers are very large and borne on good, long, stiff stems. Color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well.

Etoile de France, Junior. H.T. A sport from Etoile de France. Bloom is very large, deep and full. Color deep crimson, growing so dark as the flower opens as to give it a sort of bluish appearance.

Etoile de Lyon. T. A yellow Rose of fine form and large size; very fragrant.

Francisca Kruger. T. Flowers deep copper-yellow and of large size. Strong vigorous grower. A good Rose for open-ground culture.

F. R. Patzer. H.T. Blooms of this Rose are produced with great freedom on stiff stems, and are of large size and substance. Color is creamy buff, back of petals delicate, warm pink. As the petals reflex, the color becomes light orange-pink, forming a most charming combination.

Frau Karl Druschki. H.P. An extraordinarily strong grower; color is a marvelous white without a tinge of any other shade.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF STANDARD ROSES, continued

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Is one of the grand old varieties, well known and popular. Grows well and is easy of culture. Its fragrance is lasting and delightful. Color dark red.

General MacArthur. H.T. Blooms at all times and flowers well at all seasons. Color bright crimson-scarlet which does not fade. No fault can be found with either bud or open flower.

Golden Gate. T. A rich, creamy white with center and base of petals soft yellow, frequently tinted with soft rose. A free bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. H.T. A fine Rose for massing or for hedges; blooms continuously, flowers of good size, lasting quality fine. Retains its magnificent fiery red color during the very hottest weather.

Grossherzog Friedrich. H.T. Color bright rose-vermilion, overlaid with yellowish cast. One of the freest-blooming Roses known.

Hermosa. Native of China. Of luxuriant growth, flowering constantly during summer and autumn. A pleasing shade of bright pink.

Isabella Sprunt. T. A charming light canary-yellow, very beautiful in its bud; free-flowering.

J. B. Clark. H.P. The color is unique among Roses, being deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson. Flowers are large and beautifully formed.

Johannes Wesselhoff. H.T. Color is a clear, lustrous yellow, varying according to the season of the year. Growth upright and symmetrical.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. The most beautiful white, ever-blooming Rose in existence. Color a most clear, shining, lustrous white, with just enough of the lemon cast in the center to make it perfect. It is positively the best white on our grounds. Handsome in bud or open flower.

Killarney Queen. H.T. A cerise-pink sport of Killarney. Excellent for forcing.

Killarney Brilliant. H.T. The color is a very brilliant pink. A little darker than its parent. Is the best of the Killarney type.

King George V. H.P. The color is a rich, blackish crimson, with deep, velvety violet flush, a striking and brilliant color. The perfume is strong and pleasing. A very good variety.

Lady Battersea. H.T. The Red Kaiserin. Its novelty and charm lie in its unusual coloring and its long, graceful buds, which are full and pointed and of a beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade.

Lady Ursula. H.T. Color is a most beautiful shade of flesh-pink. Of great substance and good form. Petals large, circular and delicately perfumed. A grand grower, producing its round, full blooms with a profusion that is remarkable.

Madame Abel Chatenay. H.T. A carmine-rose shaded deep salmon. Long, pointed bud. This old and well-known Rose is one of the best that we have for this climate.

Madame Caroline Testout. H.T. This charming Rose is always in great demand. Color is a clear, bright, satiny pink. Flowers very large and extremely showy. Quite distinct.

Madame Leon Pain. H.T. Most wonderfully beautiful Rose. Perfect in outline and form. Salmon-pink, overlaid with silvery white, center yellow and orange, a lovely combination of colors.

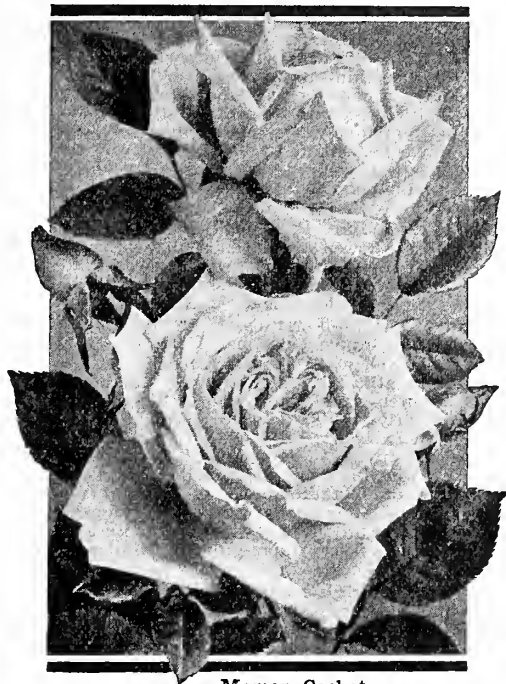
Maman Cochet. T. The finest Rose that we have for cut-flowers. Color is light pink, shaded with salmon-yellow, outer petals splashed with bright rose. Extremely large and full. If you do not have this variety in your collection be sure to include it this year.

Marquis de Querhoent. H.T. Contains all the high colors of copper, salmon and golden yellow, beautifully blended. Produces very nice buds which develop into a beautiful, wavy bloom. Foliage good.

Marie Guillot. T. Pure white with large buds. An altogether beautiful white Rose.

Marie Van Houtte. T. Canary-yellow, with deeper center, the border of the petals tipped with bright rose. Blooms are large, full and of fine form. A free and continuous bloomer.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant. T. Flowers are full, globular, well formed and sweetly scented. Color deep rose, inner petals soft silvery rose, suffused with buff at the base.



Maman Cochet

Orleans. P. The showiest of all Baby Ramblers. It is a huge bouquet of deep cerise with distinct showy center of pure white. The lasting quality of this flower is remarkable.

Othello. H.T. Deep blackish crimson, with pronounced maroon shades. Distinctive coloring. Large, well-formed flowers.

Paquerette. P. This is one among the very first Baby Rambler Roses sent out. Flowers are double and pure white.

Papa Gontier. T. A splendid grower, making a shapely and handsome bush. Produces the most perfect-shaped, lovely buds, and is of the deepest glowing crimson.

Paul Neyron. H.P. This is claimed to be the largest Rose grown. The flowers are deep rose; produced on long, almost thornless stems.

Perle d'Or. P. Nankeen-yellow with orange center. Very novel and beautiful. Divides honors with Cecile Brunner as a cut-flower. A charming miniature Rose.

President Taft. H.T. It has a shining, intense, deep pink possessed by no other Rose. Is a fine grower, free bloomer, of good size and form. It is without question one of the best of all pink Roses.

Prince de Bulgarie. H.T. Silvery flesh, very delicately shaded with salmon. Long bud, opening to full, cup-form flowers. A distinct and very charming variety.

Ragged Robin. H.T. A fine Rose for making a hedge. Color a deep red; flower almost single. Similar to Gruss an Teplitz, but hardier.

Souvenir de Wootton. H.T. Choice velvety red; very distinct; flower is large and full.

The Bride. T. White with tinge of pink. Large, full, and of perfect form. An old favorite.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Cherry-red; of immense size, fine form and most effective in the garden. Should be in everyone's collection.

White La France, or Augustine Guinoisseau. T. Beautiful, light fawn-color, almost white. In every other respect resembles La France.

White Maman Cochet. T. A sport from Maman Cochet, with creamy white flowers faintly tinted with blush. Long and pointed buds opening to large flowers. An exceedingly pretty variety that is highly recommended.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

Do you want a real bargain in Rose bushes? We have many varieties of which we have too few of a kind to list separately. This list includes such standard and well-known varieties as Clara Watson, Dr. Campbell Hall, Florence Forrester, Yellow Maman Cochet, and many others. Every variety is up to our usual standard in Rose bushes, all own-root and big two-year-old stock. To close them out, we offer this stock at 20c. each, or \$1.50 for 10.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Sunburst. We are very glad that this year we are able to offer Sunburst in a climbing Rose. As a bush Rose we think it the best ever, and we know that as a climber it calls for the same admiration. Nothing to equal it in its color. Growth is strong and vigorous. Climbing Sunburst was created only last year; therefore the supply is very limited. We have but very few to offer, and suggest that you order early, as we do not believe that we shall have enough to supply the demand this season. \$1.50 each.

American Pillar. P. A single-flowering variety of great beauty. The flowers are of enormous size, and a lovely shade of apple-blossom-pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. They are borne in immense bunches and last a long time. 50 cts. each.

Amoena (Pink-flowering Cherokee). The flowers resemble huge apple blossoms. Color is a glowing pink with golden yellow center. 35 cts. each.

Banksia alba. A rapid-growing, thornless Climbing Rose. Flowers small, pure white. Blooms in great profusion in early spring. This Rose should be pruned sparingly. 35 cts. each.

Banksia lutea. Identical with the above excepting the color, which is a fine, clear yellow. 35 cts. each.

Beauty of Glazenwood, or Gold of Ophir. N. Flowers are a combination of copper, carmine and salmon-yellow, and are produced in wonderful profusion during the spring months. Very rapid-growing Climber, with excellent foliage. 35 cts. each.

Christine Wright. An exquisite new Rose, a cross between Madame Caroline Testout and an unnamed seedling. Is of strong climbing habit with large, dark green foliage. Flowers are double and of perfect form. Beautiful in the bud and in the expanded flower. Color a most refreshing bright wild-rose-pink. 50 cts. each.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. N. Most lovely, clear bright yellow Climbing Rose; very full and double, beautifully formed buds and flowers. Very fragrant. 50 cts. each.

Climbing American Beauty. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit; perfectly hardy. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Baby Rambler. A climbing form of Baby Rambler, embracing all its good qualities. Blooms profusely throughout the season. Everyone should add this beautiful Climber to his collection. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht. H.T. Most beautiful Climber. Color solid cerise-pink. Lovely in bud and flower. Bloom of good size and quite full. Fragrant; of strong, climbing habit. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Bride, or Ruth Vestal. T. Identical with The Bride in all ways except in its vigorous, climbing habit. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Caroline Testout. H.T. Sport from bush Rose of the same name. Color is solid cerise-pink, and does not fade. Bloom is large and fragrant. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Cecile Brunner. Extremely vigorous Climber. Rosy pink on rich, creamy white. A valuable addition to Climbing Roses. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Devoniensis. T. Bloom of nice size, perfectly formed and molded. Of most beautiful texture. Color creamy white, delicately flushed with pink. One of the best Climbers for this section. Blooms profusely throughout the season. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. H.T. An exact counterpart of the bush form of its parent except that it is a vigorous climber. A perfect sheet of dazzling crimson when in bloom. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Helen Gould. H.T. Everyone is acquainted with this charming flower, but few know it in climbing form. It is a grand Climber. Be sure to try it. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Hermosa. Flowers of this Rose are borne in great profusion, and are a clear bright pink in color. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Killarney. H.T. Exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect except that it is of a vigorous, climbing habit. The color of this Rose is deep shell-pink. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Maman Cochet. T. A Rose which has all the good qualities of its parent, bearing grand, huge flowers. This Rose in its climbing form will become as popular as its parent has as a bush Rose. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. This is one of the finest Climbing Roses. One of the best bloomers, and is perfectly hardy. Flowers perfect in shape and very fragrant. Lasting qualities remarkable. A clear white. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Marie Guillot. T. A grand, pure white Climbing Rose of great merit. Hardy and has good foliage. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Papa Gontier. T. Climbing sport of Papa Gontier, retaining its free-flowering and other meritorious qualities that have made that Rose a favorite with many. Color a rich red. A beauty. 35 cts. each.



Dorothy Perkins

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Climbing Perle des Jardins. T. Climbing form of Perle des Jardins. Color deep golden yellow. 50 cts. each.

Climbing Richmond. H.T. A sport of Richmond, and in all respects identical except growth. The growth is vigorous and of true climbing character. On account of its unique color and free-flowering habit it is an important addition to the Climbing Rose section. Color, pure rich scarlet. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Souvenir de La Malmaison. Clear flesh, edged with blush. Large, very double; deliciously scented. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton. A rampant climber, bearing deep crimson flowers of the largest size. Extra fine. 50 cts. each.

Crimson Rambler. P. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters of pyramidal form. A grand variety for pillars and arches and to train over porches. 35 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the best Climbing Roses we have. Flowers beautiful pink, borne in large clusters of small, double blooms. Very sweetly scented. 35 cts. each.

Duchesse d'Auerstadt. T. Bears large, perfectly full-double flowers. Color nankeen-yellow. A fine Climbing Rose, vigorous and hardy. 35 cts. each.

Fortune's Double Yellow. Yellow, flaked with carmine. Very charming color. Good foliage and lots of it. 50 cts. each.

James Sprunt. Deep cherry-red, very double and hardy. Native of China. 35 cts. each.

Lamarque. N. White, shaded lemon. Large; very sweet-scented. A rampant grower. An excellent variety. 35 cts. each.

Marechal Niel. N. This is an old standby known to every lover of Roses. We have never been able to grow enough to nearly supply the demand, but this year have an extra-large, fine stock. The flowers are immense and of deep golden yellow with a rich tea fragrance. A fine climbing sort. 50 cts. each.

Red Dorothy Perkins, or Excelsa. This Rose is nearly evergreen, which should give it a place in every garden. Flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet. Is very ornamental, and is going to take the place of Crimson Rambler when it is better known. We highly recommend this variety. 75 cts. each.

Reve d'Or. N. Buff-yellow; free bloomer; very pretty. Strong grower, which does well in any situation. 35c. each.

Tausendschon, or Thousand Beauties. A Climbing Rose that comes to us from Germany. Flowers are a most delicate shade of pink, changing to rosy carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers. 35 cts. each.

White Dorothy Perkins. This Rose has no rival as a white climber. It is even superior to Dorothy Perkins. Strong and hardy. 50 cts. each.

Wichmoss, or Baby Moss. Bud is heavily mossed; flowers are borne in clusters; daybreak-pink in color. Hardy, with beautiful glazed foliage. 50 cts. each.

William Allen Richardson. N. Very deep orange-yellow. Medium size, showy and distinct. Very attractive. 50 cts. each.

Yellow Rambler. Bright yellow. Flowers produced in pyramidal clusters. 35 cts. each.

SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS

This department of our business has grown enormously in the past year. We are now growing in great quantity the bedding plants best suited to this country. Since most of the varieties listed below are very difficult to grow from seed, our customers will find it to their advantage to buy the plants all ready to set out. The plants are vigorous and hardy, twice transplanted. It is not advisable to ship these plants by mail. They carry very much better by express. We will mail them only at the purchaser's risk. Weight per dozen packed for mailing about 12 ounces.

Prices are not prepaid

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). These thrive in almost any soil and do well either in the full sun or where partially shaded. Will start blooming early in the spring and continue until the hardest frost. Flowers are fine for cutting and are unsurpassed for bedding or borders. Height 1 to 2 feet. Assorted colors, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Asters. Should be set out after April 1, and do best when planted in shady locations. Are produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. Fine for cuttings. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Bellis perennis (Double Daisy). Plants grow to a height of about 4 inches. They bloom freely and are valuable for borders. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Carnations. Our plants of these popular flowers are unsurpassable. Grown entirely from cuttings. Should be planted 12 to 18 inches apart in rich soil. White, red, or pink, separate colors or mixed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Canterbury Bells (*Campanula Medium*). They produce attractive bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. Grow to a height of from 2 to 3 feet. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Centaurea. Hardy annuals, flowers of which retain their freshness in water for a long period. Assorted kinds and colors. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Chrysanthemums. We grow only the best varieties of this beautiful autumn-blooming flower. When large blooms are wanted, all the buds but one should be removed from each plant. Plants ready in April. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Daisy, Shasta. A fine perennial bearing large white single blossoms with yellow centers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Digitalis (Foxglove). Produce bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Thrive best in cool shady locations. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Geraniums. Our Geraniums are grown entirely from cuttings. Well-rooted plants in assorted or straight colors. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Hollyhocks. Hardy perennials of upright stately growth, 5 to 8 feet high. 10c. each, 75c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Lavender. Excellent for low hedge, or border at the edge of walks. Strong plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Marguerites. Excellent pot-plants for the house. Bear double, white, daisy-like flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Moon Vine. Very vigorous summer climber, growing to a height of from 30 to 50 feet. Covered every night with white wax-like flowers. Tender annual. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Petunias. One of the most heat-resistant flowers we have. Excellent for massing. Assorted colors. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

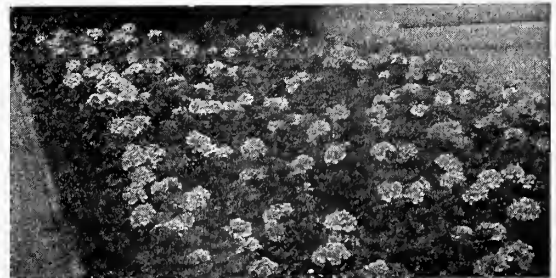
Pansies. Pansies should be planted only in entirely shaded locations. Should be sprayed twice daily during the hottest weather. Choice large-flowering varieties. Mixed. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Stocks Ten-Weeks (Gilliflowers). Can be put out in February. Will bloom freely until hot weather. Assorted colors. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Snapdragons. See Antirrhinum.

Verbenas. Very best bedding plant we have. Flowers freely nearly the entire year. Assorted colors. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Violets, Sweet-scented. Bloom freely all winter. Should be grown in shady locations and rich soil. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.



Bed of Geraniums



Catalpa in Bloom

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

On the following pages we list various shade and fruit trees, ornamentals, etc., which we have found by experience do best in the arid Southwest. These are Arizona-grown, and therefore well adapted to the conditions prevailing in this **Dry Climate**. They have excellent root-systems, a most essential characteristic; are strong, hardy and vigorous. Our nursery stock is thoroughly inspected by a state horticultural inspector before it leaves the nursery. This is of decided advantage to the purchaser, since it means that the stock will not be delayed while in transit for the purpose of inspection, as is the case with shipments coming from points outside the state. When a shipment of nursery stock is opened by the inspector in either the express or freight office, the trees dry out considerably, which injures them more or less. Inspection before packing, as is done in our nursery, means that trees shipped to points within the state reach their destination in perfect condition.

DRY-CLIMATE DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Deciduous trees are those which shed their leaves in winter. They should be set out from January to March, inclusive, depending on the section of the country. The greater the elevation, the later they may be planted.

The best method of preparing the tree holes, especially in hard ground such as caliche, is with the use of dynamite. By this method the ground is loosened for many feet around, thus allowing the roots to spread in every direction. In any case, the hole should be dug through the hard top-soil to the loose ground in order to provide the proper drainage. The hole should be from 4 to 5 feet in diameter, and the best soil obtainable should be used for filling. **Under no circumstances should fresh or new manure ever be placed in the holes.** After the hole is about three-quarters filled with soil, water should be put in to settle the earth around the roots, then put in the remaining soil. Water should be applied often enough to keep the soil moist. However, care must be taken not to apply too much water, as this sours the ground and causes the roots to decay. A large basin must be made around each tree for irrigating.

We usually cut back the larger trees and they are ready to plant when you receive them. However, we do not cut back the fruit trees or shrubs, and it is very important that these be pruned back from one-third to one-half before or immediately after planting.

ASH, Arizona. Native of Arizona, used largely through the arid west as shade and street trees. Stands the heat and dryness remarkably well. One- to three-year-old trees, 75 cts. to \$1.25.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven). A quick-growing tree for ornamental purposes only. Has long, fern-like leaves. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

COTTONWOOD, Thornber. New variety of Cottonwood introduced by Prof. J. J. Thornber of the University of Arizona. Bark is pure silvery white. It is the fastest-growing tree for our climate, and a very few years after planting it becomes a very fine, large tree which will provide an abundance of shade. Bears no cotton, which makes it very much more desirable than the old cotton-bearing tree. Foliage is dense, making the tree invaluable where quick shade is wanted. One- to three-year trees, 75 cts. to \$1.75.

Cottonwood, Native. Hardy, quick-growing tree, native of Arizona. We can supply very large, fine trees of this variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

CATALPA. Bears white-and-blue flowers; has spreading head with large, heart-shaped leaves. One- to three-year-old trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

ELM, European. The best of the Elms for this locality. However, it grows rather slowly, and we do not generally recommend it. Two-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.

ELDER, Native Mexican. This tree grows all winter, becoming green at Christmas. Has an abundance of white flowers in the spring. Two-year-old trees, \$1 each.

LOCUST, Black. This is a quick-growing, hardy tree, which blooms freely during the spring months. Very suitable for this section of the country. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

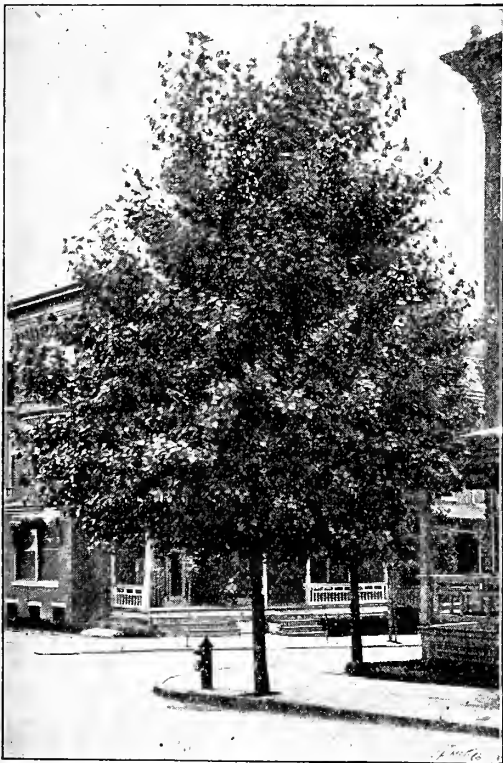
DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES, continued

Locust, Honey. This tree is of little use for shade, but very ornamental, and, unlike the ordinary variety, has no spines. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

MULBERRY, Downing. This is one of the best Mulberries for fruit. A rapid grower and makes a good shade tree. One- to three-year trees, 75 cts. to \$1.25.

Russian. This is the best Mulberry for shade. Has large leaves, a spreading head, is very hardy and quick growing. Very drought-resistant. One- to three-year trees, 75 cts. to \$1.25.

POPLAR, Lombardy. A tree of compact, upright growth, with dense, bright green foliage and large leaves. Grows very rapidly, and requires considerable water. One of the best trees to plant for windbreaks. One- to three-year trees, 75c. to \$1.25.



Carolina Poplar

Poplar, Silver. Has large, glossy leaves, green above, silver on the under side. Growth is similar to the Lombardy, but foliage not so dense. One- to three-year trees, 75 cts. to \$1.25.

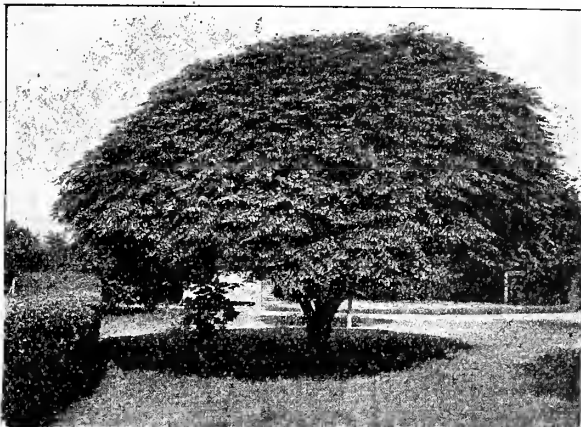
Balm of Gilead. This tree differs from the other Poplars in that it has a large, spreading head and large leaves, making it quite useful for shade. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

Carolina. An upright-growing tree, pyramidal head; large, glossy, deep green leaves. Fine for street planting. One- to three-year trees, 75 cts. to \$1.25.

SYCAMORE, Native. This is one of our most beautiful trees. Grows to a large size, but requires good deep soil and plenty of water. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

Oriental. This is a very rapid-growing variety, but not so hardy as the native. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

SOAPBERRY. Native tree sometimes called China Ash. Grows slowly. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.



Texas Umbrella

TEXAS UMBRELLA. This is one of the most beautiful shade trees. It is a very rapid grower, with very dense foliage and umbrella-shaped head, giving an abundance of shade all summer. Especially well adapted to our climate, and very popular. Fine for street planting, or any place where shade in abundance is desired. With its dense head of dark green foliage it is one of our most ornamental trees. One- to three-year trees, 75 cts. to \$1.75.

WILLOW, Desert. This is a native tree with fine, willow-like foliage. Flowers profusely in the spring. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

WALNUT, Black. A rapid-growing tree well adapted to our climate. Prefers a fairly deep soil. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

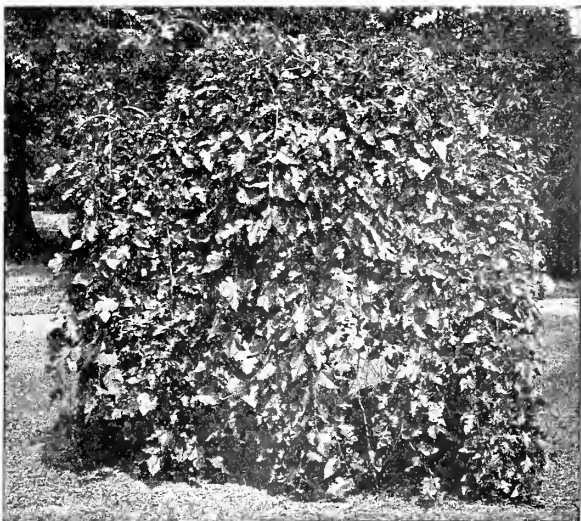
Native. Very similar to the Black Walnut, but a native of this country. In the mountains of Arizona it grows wild. Is a large spreading tree. Dense foliage, making it useful for shade. Very hardy and drought-resistant. One- to three-year trees, 50 cts. to \$1.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

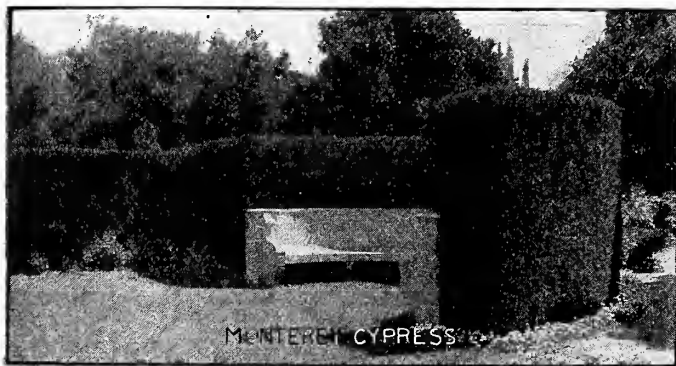
These trees are very fine for lawn decoration and are used largely for providing shade in poultry-yards.

WEeping MULBERRY. Its long, slender branches curve gracefully to the ground, forming a dense, umbrella-shaped head. They are easily grown and not particular as to environment. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

WEeping WILLOW. Large, spreading top and long pendulous branches. Fine, large trees, \$1 and \$2 each.



Weeping Mulberry



MONTEREY CYPRESS

DRY-CLIMATE EVERGREEN TREES

ARBORVITÆ (Thuya). One of the most beautiful, compact, ornamental shrubs. Suitable for cemeteries and in narrow corners of beds where slow growth is desired. Balled, 2 to 5 ft., 75 cts. to \$2.

CASUARINA (Beefwood or She Oak). A beautiful shade tree and odd in appearance. Needle-shaped leaves; wood very hard; rapid grower. Trees grow well in brackish and alkaline soils; extremely heat-resistant. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

CYPRESS, Arizona. Splendid native ornamental tree of pyramidal habit. Never damaged by frost. Foliage bluish green. Balled, 3 to 6 ft., \$1 to \$2.

Monterey. This tree is a native of California. A very rapid-growing variety and can be trimmed into any shape. This fact, combined with its dense foliage, makes it very valuable for hedges and windbreak purposes. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

Italian or Pillar Cypress. This is a favorite for planting in cemeteries, or at the entrance of driveways or walks. Branches are erect and grow close to the trunk. Foliage dark green. Balled, 3 to 5 ft., \$1 to \$2.

CEDAR, Indian. A noble-looking tree wherever planted. Grows rather slowly in our climate. Balled, 1½ to 4 ft., \$1 to \$3.

EUCALYPTUS. We list only two varieties of the Eucalyptus, the best two for our climate. For varieties not listed here, write us.

Rudis (Desert Gum). This is the most used variety and very valuable for arid regions; in fact, it is unsurpassed by any other variety for withstanding heat, cold or wind. Attains a height of 100 feet. In cans, 25 cts. each.

Rostrata (Red Gum). Timber is unsurpassed for durability. It is used extensively for railroad ties. Attains a height of 200 feet. From 1½ to 2½ ft., in cans, 25 cts. each. Write for prices on large quantities.

GREVILLEA (Silk Oak). Graceful, upright tree with beautiful, fern-like leaves. Rather sensitive to frost. Makes a good porch plant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

LOQUAT. A low-growing Japanese fruit tree with large, rough, glaucous leaves. In our immediate vicinity fruit does not mature. Tree is very ornamental. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

MAGNOLIA. The stateliness of form and lavish yield of immense, fragrant, white flowers place this magnificent tree in the foremost rank of evergreen ornamentals. Hardy; does well in this vicinity. Balled, 4 to 6 feet., \$2 to \$3.00.

PEPPER TREE. One of the most attractive trees we have. It often grows to a height of 50 feet. Without a doubt the most popular evergreen tree in the Southwest. The drooping, feathery foliage makes it one of the most beautiful of ornamental shade trees. In cans, one and two years, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

STERCULIA (Bottle Tree, or Australian Poplar). Beautiful evergreen tree. Fine for street planting. Of upright, tapering habit. Leaves change shape continually. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

DRY-CLIMATE ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Deciduous and Evergreen

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon. These are the most beautiful shrubs we have to offer. They bear flowers in great profusion. Bloom freely from June to frost when scarcely any other shrub is in bloom. Flowers are both single and double and of various brilliant and striking colors. We can supply them in Single Pure White, Double White, Double Pink, Double Violet. 50 cts. each.

BURNING BUSH (*Crataegus Pyracanthus*). A thick, thorny shrub; foliage small, rich, bronzy, glossy green color; white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries persisting all winter. Very hardy, and withstands the coldest weather. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

CHOISYA Ternata (Mexican Orange). Low-growing evergreen shrub, with glossy, bright green, fragrant leaves. Bears snowy, sweet-scented flowers. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each.

CERASUS Caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel). A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen tree growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet. A good tree for street planting. It is also used for hedges. Potted, 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

CRAPE MYRTLE. Splendid flowering shrub, very desirable on account of blooming during summer months, when few other trees are in bloom. Flowers are beautifully crimped and are produced in large panicles at the end of each branch. The pink Crape Myrtle is the best variety for hot, dry climates. Flowers pink; blooms profusely during the hottest weather. Field-grown one-year plants, 50 cts. each.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. An evergreen of dense, upright growth; leaves dark, lustrous green. Very effective, and of easy culture. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

LAURUSTINUS grandiflorus. An evergreen bearing an abundance of white flowers in winter. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

LEMON VERBENA. A fast-growing shrub with delightfully fragrant foliage. It bears minute flowers in delicate, pyramidal spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

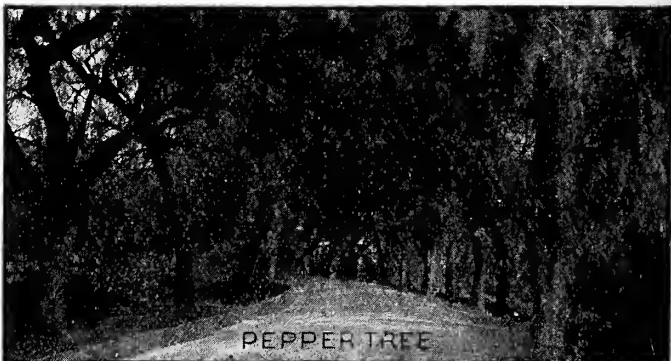
LILACS. Pure white or purple. 50 cts. each.

MYRTLE (*Myrtus communis*). Evergreen shrub with lustrous green leaves. Effective for grouping. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each.

OLEANDER. This is a well-known and popular flowering shrub which does well in our climate. We have the best varieties, both double and single, in Red, White and Pink. Balled, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

PAMPAS GRASS. This hardy ornamental grass is of the easiest culture. When in full bloom the bright silvery plumes show off to great advantage and form a beautiful and attractive plant. Potted, 75 cts. each.

PITTOSPORUM. Very ornamental, bright-foliaged plant. Evergreen. Valuable for windbreaks. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.



PEPPER TREE



Spiraea Van Houttei

DRY-CLIMATE SHRUBS, continued

POMEGRANATE, Flowering. Very handsome shrub with shining green leaves and large, double, red or white flowers. 50 cts. each.

PRIVET, California. Best of all evergreen hedge plants, with shining green foliage. Does well in our climate and deserves to be planted extensively wherever a hedge is desired. 2 to 3 ft., \$6 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$10 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$15 per 100.

Japanese. Has a larger leaf than the California Privet. \$10 per 100.

SPANISH BROOM (*Cytisus Hispanica*). An evergreen, upright shrub, bearing yellow flowers on long, drooping, leafless branches. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

SPIRÆA Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). Charming garden shrub of moderate size. White flowers are borne in great profusion in the spring, presenting a beautiful appearance. 50 cts. each.

TAMARISK. Very hardy shrub with fine, feathery foliage. Bears small pink flowers. 50 cts. each. Plants for hedges, \$2.50 per doz.

DRY-CLIMATE CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

ANTIGONON Leptopus (Queen's Wreath, or Mountain Rose). An exquisite climber from Central Mexico, bearing in great profusion most beautiful, vivid rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long. It often grows 30 to 40 feet in a season. Does especially well in Arizona. The vines are killed to the ground by frost, but it quickly shoots up in the spring and develops its flowers from June until frost. 50 cts. each.

BOSTON IVY. This variety clings closely, without any assistance, to a stone wall or other flat surface. Succeeds best when planted in the shade. 50 cts. each.

BIGNONIA radicans, or Trumpet Vine. Of vigorous growth, free-blooming and rich in color. It easily adapts itself to almost any situation, and bears long, tubular flowers. Large, strong plants, 50 cts. each.

CLEMATIS paniculata (Virgin's Bower). We have discarded all other varieties of Clematis in favor of this one, which is a hardy, handsome, climbing flowering plant. The foliage is dense, and it bears a profusion of dainty, star-like flowers during May and June. 50 cts. each.

ENGLISH IVY. The best for all purposes. Has dark, glossy green leaves, and is evergreen. Will cling to a wall without support. 50 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. A vigorous, evergreen climber. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

Scarlet Trumpet, or Coral. Bears red, fragrant flowers. Large, two-year-old roots, 50 cts. each.

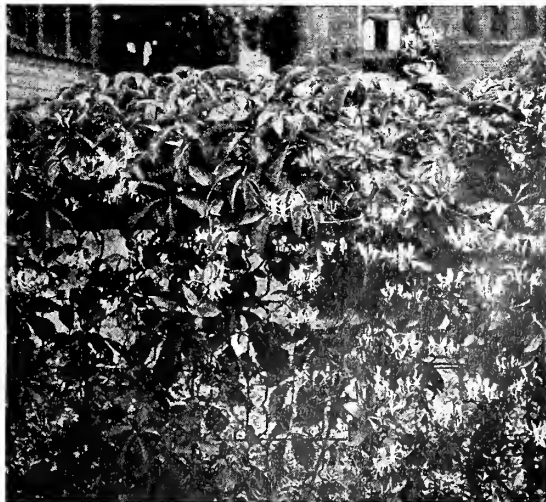
JASMINE. Yellow or White flowers. Either color, 50c. ca.

MADEIRA VINE. Very beautiful, rapid-growing vine with thick, dark green leaves, and bearing white flowers, which are very fragrant. Fine tubers, 25 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

PASSION VINE (Passiflora). A vine of rapid growth and very attractive when covered with its large, handsome flowers. 50 cts. each.

WISTARIA. Universally admired. Growth is extremely rapid, attaining a height of 40 feet in a few years. Has dense clusters of purple or white flowers. Large, strong roots, 50 cts. each.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. One of the most valuable of climbing vines. Is extremely hardy and drought-resistant. Once the plants are well started and firmly rooted they thrive with but little water and care. Leaves are large and green. In the fall they change to a brilliant scarlet and later drop from the vines. 35 cts. each.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle



Asparagus plumosus

DRY-CLIMATE FERNS AND POTTED PLANTS

ASPARAGUS plumosus. Most valuable decorative plant grown. Has fine, feathery foliage and is of a deep green color. Easily grown and very beautiful. 3-inch pots, 25 cts.; 4-inch pots, 50 cts.; 6-inch pots, 75 cts. each.

Sprengeri. One of the best varieties for growing in hanging-baskets. Fronds are long and of rich shade of green. Very hardy and withstands dry atmosphere. 3-inch pots, 25 cts.; 4-inch pots, 50 cts.; 6-inch pots, 75 cts. each.

ASPIDISTRA. For hardiness, beauty and general utility this plant is one of the best of all. It will thrive for months where little light reaches it. Also does well on a shady porch. 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

ARAUCARIA excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). Very beautiful; hardy. \$2.50 to \$4 each, according to size.

AZALEA Indica. One of the most beautiful flowering plants. Is often called the Christmas rose. Flowers are pure white, pink, red, or variegated. Plant resembles a small tree. Foliage is beautiful, dark, glossy green. Remains in bloom for months. Prices vary according to size and kind from \$2.50 to \$7 each.

COLEUS. The foliage of this plant is of many colors. Leaves are striped and variegated. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

CYCLAMEN. One of the finest plants for house culture. Flowers beautiful. Very ornamental for winter or spring flowering. Assorted colors, 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

FICUS elastica. (Rubber Plant). Has long, glossy green leaves and is much used as a decorative plant. \$2 to \$3 each.

NEPHROLEPIS Amerpohli. A new Fern, having a very fluffy and lacy appearance. Of a bright green color, with fine, dainty foliage. 4-inch pots, \$1; 5-inch pots, \$1.50; 7-inch pots, \$3 each.

Bostoniensis. Known as the Boston Fern. Has long, broad, arching fronds, and is a decided favorite. 5-inch pots, \$1; 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Crytomium falcatum (Holly Fern). Has bright, glossy green foliage resembling holly. 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

Piersoni. This beautiful Fern originated from the Boston. Part of its leaves are plain like the Boston and part are fluffy. 5-inch pots, \$1; 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Nephrolepis Whitmani. Commonly known as the Ostrich-Plume, because of its heavy, plume-like leaves. Very graceful and looks as if two or three leaves were condensed in one. A beautiful plant for house culture, and thrives under adverse conditions. 5-inch pots, \$1; 6-inch pots, \$1.50; 8-inch pots, \$3 each.

TABLE FERNS. Dwarf Ferns for Fern-dishes; make very attractive centerpieces for the dining-table. Assorted varieties, 20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3.

YUCCA pendula. A very decorative plant for porch use. Its head of green leaves with fountain-like appearance gives it a tropical appearance. In 10-inch pots, \$3 each.

DRY-CLIMATE PALMS

CHAMEROPS excelsa (Japanese Fan Palm). One of the hardiest of the Fan Palms. Foliage dark green. The segments of the fan-shaped leaves are deeply cut. Edges covered with tooth-like spines. Grows very vigorously from 15 to 20 feet high, and is very handsome. Very desirable for sidewalk decoration. Balled, three to four years, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

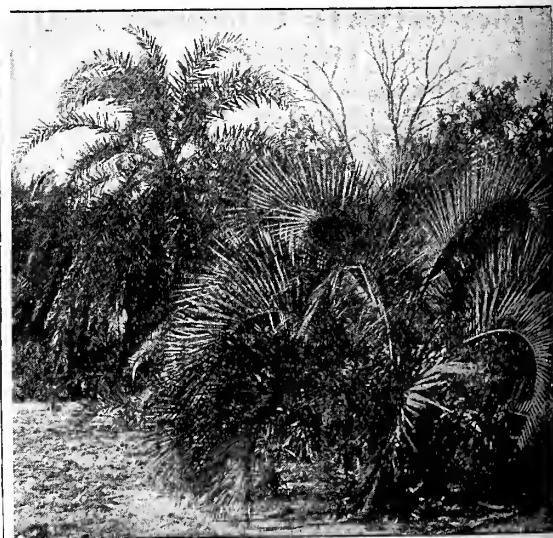
COCOS australis. A rare and beautiful Palm, with pinnate, glaucous colored leaves which recurve gracefully. Of slow growth and very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). This is the well-known Palm so much used for inside decoration. Stems are cylindrical, terminating in a crown of handsome-shaped leaves, with thick, leathery texture. In the warmer sections of Arizona this variety grows to perfection, and makes a most unique adornment to the grounds. \$1.50, \$2, \$3 and \$5, according to size.

KENTIA Belmoreana. This fine Palm is very valuable for house decoration. Its leaves are pinnate, dark green. Is very elegant and graceful in habit, and withstands house conditions successfully. In 5-inch and 6-inch pots, \$2.50 to \$3 each.

PHOENIX Canariensis (Canary Island Palm). This is easily the best Palm for general planting. Very appropriate as an ornament for the porch or other decoration, being a slow grower in pots or tubs. When given room in the ground it grows rapidly and forms a magnificent, spreading Palm, very distinctive and dignified in appearance. It is very hardy and will withstand the conditions of this section very successfully. \$1.50 to \$2 each.

WASHINGTONIA filifera (California Fan Palm). Very hardy-growing Fan Palm. One of the best for this immediate vicinity on account of its ability to withstand much frost. Grows very rapidly and at the edge of its leaves are produced many thread-like filaments. Balled, two to three years, \$1 to \$1.50 each.



Phoenix

DRY-CLIMATE FRUITS

Deciduous

Our stock of fruit trees this season embraces all the standard and best varieties,—robust, vigorous and healthy plants, true to name and free from insect pests and disease. They have been grown in a warm, dry climate, and are best adapted to your needs. They are acclimated, and when transplanted are not set back any in adapting themselves to their home. Eastern-grown trees are at a disadvantage when brought to this section, as they have been grown under such entirely different conditions, and often lose an entire season's growth in adapting themselves to our warm, dry climate. We urge you to place your tree orders with us this year, for we have stock that will give you best results.

APPLES

No fruit of late years has commanded wider attention than the Apple. In many of the mountain valleys of our state it finds congenial conditions and, when properly managed, invariably gives good returns. It has been found that the red varieties do best in the higher altitudes, while the green and yellow sorts thrive better in the lower altitudes. We offer a variety of sorts which are best adapted to conditions in the arid Southwest.

5 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Arkansas Black. Medium to large. Somewhat conical. Color is beautiful maroon over yellow ground. Flesh firm, fine-grained and juicy. Keeps well.

Bismarck. One of the best Apples for hot climates. Fruit a beautiful golden yellow and of largest size. A grand dessert Apple. Ripens early and keeps well.

Delicious. A magnificent new and scarce variety, of fine appearance and delightful flavor; brilliant red, of large size, rather conical in form. Tree has good, strong habit of growth and excellent bearing qualities.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped, roundish Apple of the first quality. Tree remarkably rapid and erect in growth, and very productive. August.

Jonathan. Medium-sized, conical; yellow and red. Flesh tender, juicy and rich. Very productive. One of the best early winter sorts. October to December.

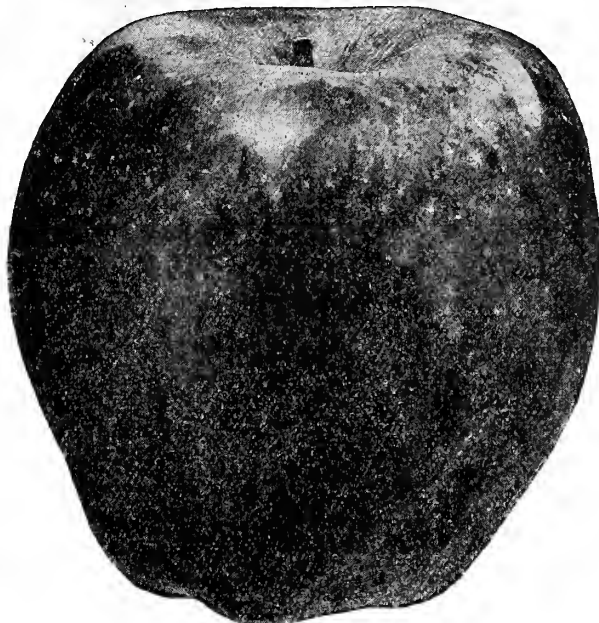
Missouri Pippin. (Stone's Eureka.) Large, round; yellow splashed with red. Of very fine flavor and a popular market sort. November.

Rhode Island Greening. A well-known variety that succeeds well in the Southwest. Fruit very large, round; sub-acid, rich-flavored. October to November.

Red Astrachan. Large; nearly covered with deep crimson; handsome. Juicy with rich acid flavor. Very productive. July.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium, oblong; greenish yellow; tender, juicy, highly flavored. Good bearer. November.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent quality. Tree bears abundantly. Favorite market variety in the West. November.



Delicious Apple

Winter Banana. Fruit very large, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded with red; flesh yellow and fine-grained, rich aromatic flavor. Of strongest growth and very hardy. Best winter Apple for general planting in the warm valleys of the Southwest. September.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow; flesh crisp and juicy. An excellent and valuable variety. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. Adapts itself to all parts of the country. October.

CRABAPPLES

5 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Hyslop. Popular variety on account of its size, beauty and hardiness. Fruit deep crimson, covered with blue bloom.

Transcendent. The best of all the Crabs for general use. Trees vigorous and productive.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious and richly flavored fruits we possess. Ripens before either the peach or the plum.

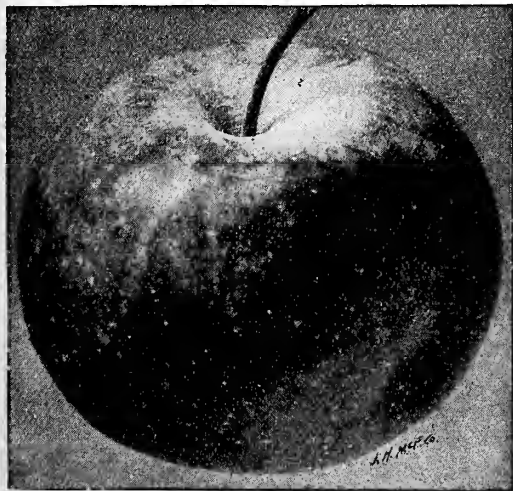
4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Blenheim. Fruit large, oval, orange-colored. Flesh rich and juicy. Ripens in June.

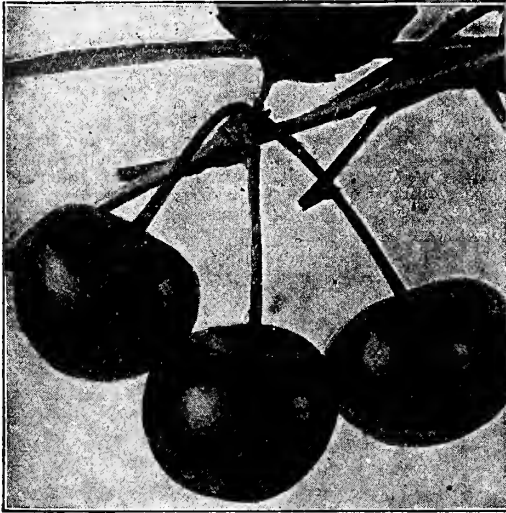
Moorpark. Large; greenish yellow, brownish red on the sunny side, marked with numerous specks and dots. Fruit is of the finest flavor and quality of any Apricot grown, but is a rather shy bearer. August.

Newcastle Early. Medium size, round; the best early variety. Ripens in May.

Royal. Medium size, oval; skin brownish yellow; flesh yellow and sweet, with rich flavor. Exceedingly productive. June.



Hyslop Crabapple



Early Richmond Cherries

CHERRIES

There are few finer fruits than Cherries, and when planted in suitable localities they yield good crops. In the higher altitudes in the mountainous section of this state they succeed admirably, but we cannot recommend them for the lower altitudes.

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, upright grower.

English Morello. Large; dark red; tender and juicy. Trees are smaller and more bushy than the Tartarian or Royal Ann.

Early Richmond. An early, red, subacid Cherry.

Royal Ann. Magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Tree erect grower.

Bing. Fruit large; dark brown or black; very fine. Late. A good shipping variety.

FIGS

4 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Brown Turkey. An excellent Fig for marketing, ripening early; of large size; color violet-brown.

Mission. A well-known California black Fig. Tree is a very strong grower and good fruiter. Leading black variety for shipping and drying.



Mission Fig

White Adriatic. Large; skin greenish yellow; flesh reddish. Tree a strong grower and prolific.

PEACHES

The Peach is not over particular in its demands for soils and climatic conditions, doing well in any situation that will grow ordinary farm crops. Nursery stock on being transferred to the orchard row should be pruned low.

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, with red blush. Flesh melting juicy and sweet. June.

PEACHES, continued

Early Wheeler. White, blush cheek; flesh white, extra firm, with true clingstone flavor. The best shipper among early varieties. Cling. Early June.

Early Crawford. Well-known yellow Peach of fine quality. Tree vigorous and prolific. July.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Tree grows strong and healthy and very productive. One of the best paying varieties for the Southwest. August.

George the Fourth. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich in flavor; fine quality. A very popular table variety.

Late Crawford. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Freestone. An old and popular variety. August.

Lovell. Large and round; yellow to the pit; solid and of excellent quality. August.

Muir. Large, yellow freestone, of excellent quality. Flesh yellow clear through. Pit small. Most popular variety for canning. August.

Phillips Cling. Fine, large; yellow; flesh firm, clear and yellow to the pit. Of finest texture. Best of all clings for canning purposes. September.

Salway. Large, round; skin creamy yellow; sweet and rich flavor. Freestone. Bears heavily and regularly. September.

Sneed. Fine, new, early Peach. Large; creamy white, with blush cheek; flesh juicy, tender, melting and delicious. Tree is very vigorous and prolific. Clings slightly to the pit. Ripens the end of May.

Tuscan Cling. Fine early cling of excellent flavor. July.

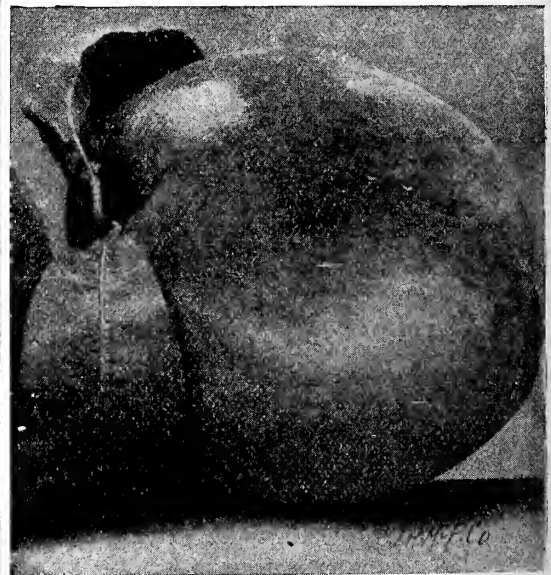
White Heath Cling. Creamy white, blush on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy and delicious. September.

NECTARINES

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Advance. Valuable early variety, ripening in July. Skin green, blotched with red and brown on the sunny side; flesh greenish white and sugary; fruit large and round. Its earliness renders it valuable for either commercial or family use. July.

Stanwick. One of the leading varieties. Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor. Skin greenish white, shaded with reddish purple. Prime table variety, especially fine for family use. Tree is very thrifty and prolific. August.



Alexander Peach

PEARS

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Bartlett. One of the most popular varieties. Fruit large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous grower, bears abundantly. Ripens early.

Flemish Beauty. A large, beautiful, melting, sweet Pear; strong grower and fruitful. An old standard variety.

Kieffer. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side. Flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting, with pronounced quince flavor. Suffers from blight less than any other variety.

Winter Bartlett. Large; skin yellow, with blush. Similar in form and quality to the Bartlett. Ripens three or four months later.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; dull russet; flesh melting and buttery, with rich flavor. Tree is slender, irregular, but free grower. Bears heavily and regularly. One of the best early winter Pears.

PLUMS

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Burbank. Medium to large, round; yellow dots and lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow. Tree vigorous. July.

Climax. Very large, heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Extremely early, ripening in early July.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart.

Green Gage. One of the richest of Plums. Medium size, round; skin tender, greenish yellow.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with red when ripe; flesh yellow, meaty, firm, of pleasant flavor. Very prolific. August.

Satsuma. Well-known bloom Plum. Has a pleasant flavor and red flesh. Medium to large. Round and has a remarkably small stone.

Wickson. Largest of all the Plums. Flesh fine; deep amber-yellow. A very handsome and well-flavored variety. Valuable for canning and shipping.

We list only those fruits which are specially adapted to our dry-climate region, and it will be well for prospective planters to study their conditions before setting out any number of trees. We are ready at all times to assist with our advice.

PRUNES

5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100

French Prune. Medium size, oval; skin purple; flesh rich and very sweet. The variety most extensively used for drying.

Sugar Prune. Fruit very large; skin tender, dark purple, covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sugary.

POMEGRANATE

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Wonderful. New variety. Large; highly colored; pulp richly colored, of good flavor; very fine. Ripens late.

QUINCE

Does exceptionally well in our climate, and very desirable for sauces and preserves.

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish, with short neck; greenish yellow. This is the variety most largely cultivated.

OLIVES

A large part of Arizona is splendidly adapted to the growing of Olives on an extensive commercial scale, and Olive-orchards are now being planted in greater acreage than ever before. Within the last few years the consumption of ripe Olives has increased a great many hundred per cent, which provides a much more extensive market for this fruit than was to be found a few years ago, when they were used mostly for making oil and pickling green. The Olive tree is an evergreen.

4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9.50 for 10

Manzanillo. One of the best pickling Olives. Tree is a free grower, and is the most prolific bearer of the larger-sized Olives. Fruit is very large, purplish black, with light-colored specks. Ripens fully two weeks before the Mission, thus avoiding early frosts. As an oil-producing Olive it is unexcelled.

Mission. An old standard sort introduced many years ago. Extensively cultivated. Fruit medium to large and makes an excellent pickle.



Bartlett Pears

DRY-CLIMATE BERRY FRUITS

In this list will be found only those kinds which thrive and bear well in this section of the country



Himalaya Giant Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. One of the earliest to ripen and has long fruiting season. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Berries firm and of a good size and form, and rich black color. Flavor of the best. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.

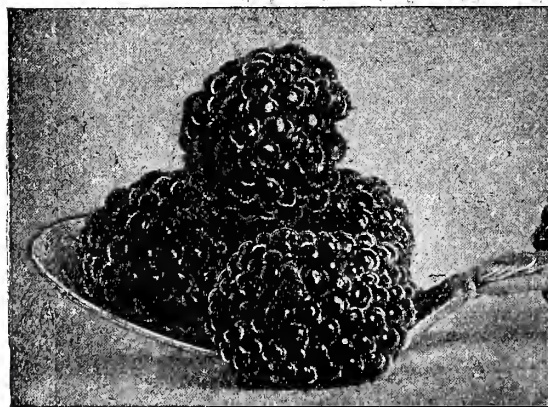
Himalaya Giant. Must be trained on a trellis and pruned well during the winter months. Strong grower, canes sometimes reaching 40 feet. Prolific bearer. Berries have but few seeds, and are good shippers. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Mammoth. A rampant grower, sometimes attaining a growth of 20 feet in one season. Foliage heavy and of deep green color. Fruit very large and long, surpassing all other Blackberries in size and flavor. Early and very productive. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

CURRENTS

Cherry. Vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated. Berries unusually large, deep red. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Fay's Prolific. Very productive, with long branches covered with large, rich red fruit. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Cumberland Raspberries

DEWBERRY

The best of the trailing Blackberries. Points in its favor are early ripening and productiveness. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

GOOSEBERRY

Downing. Fruit large; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy and good. Plant vigorous and prolific. The old standard variety. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PHENOMENAL BERRY

A new berry originated by Luther Burbank, and said to be a cross between the dewberry and the Cuthbert raspberry. The largest berry known. Color bright crimson. Delicious for canning. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

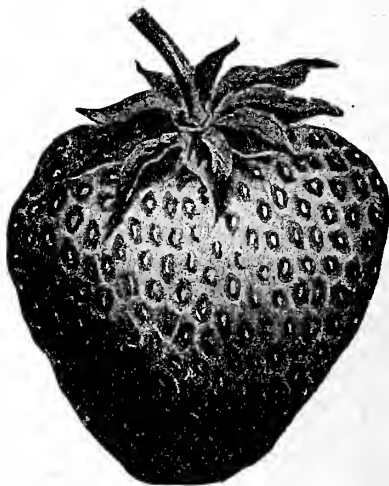
RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. The best known of the red Raspberries. Large, conical; deep crimson; firm and of finest flavor. 15 cts. each, 75 cts for 10.

Cumberland. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous. Very productive. The best variety of black Raspberry. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.

LOGANBERRY

Rich purplish red with a very pleasant vinous flavor. Should be grown on a low trellis. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.



Strawberry

STRAWBERRIES

50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000

A-1. Ripens early to late. A sure and continuous bearer. Large; dark red when ripe. Exceedingly prolific.

Brandywine. A good shipping variety. Glossy red berries, firm and of excellent quality. Ripens midseason to late.

Arizona Everbearing. Berries very large and handsome. For warm, dry, interior valleys this variety is highly recommended on account of its hardiness, vigorous growth and abundant foliage. By far the best variety for Arizona. Ripens early.

GRAPES

Of all fruits, Grapes are the most certain in bearing qualities. Their culture in Arizona is assuming great importance, and it will not be long until we shall see an immense acreage planted to this fruit. No home garden is complete without a few of the choice table varieties.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10. Quantity prices on application

Black Malvoise. The vine is a strong grower; berries large, oblong; reddish black with faint bloom; flesh juicy, flavor excellent. An immense bearer, fine table and wine Grape. September.

Black Hamburg. Fine, tender Grape, producing large, compact bunches. Berries coal-black when fully ripe. Very large and oblong in shape. Favorite for table and market.

Black Muscat (Muscatello Fino). An excellent table Grape. Berries very large; skin well colored; thin but tough; flesh soft and juicy with delicate muscat aroma. Much sweeter than common Muscat. Rather late.

Black Cornichon. Bunches long and loose; berries oval. Skin thick, covered with bloom. Firm and of good quality. One of the best late shipping Grapes.

Flame Tokay. Bunches and berries very large; pale red with bloom; flesh firm and sweet. A good shipper.

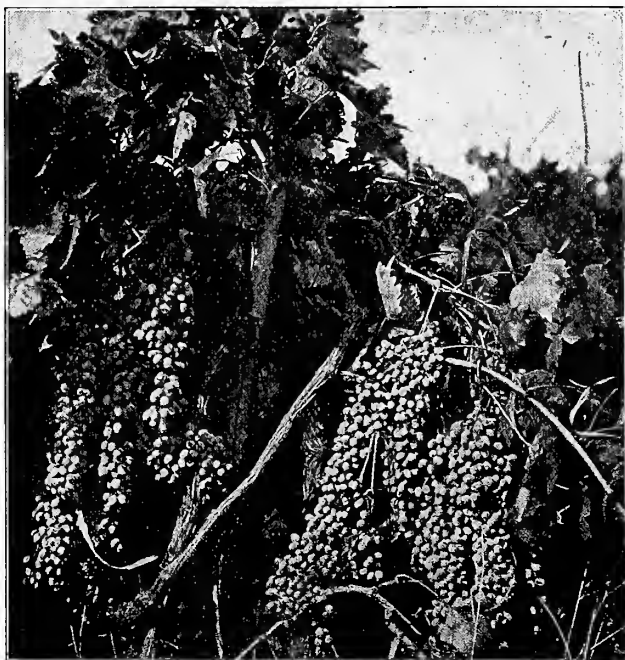
Golden Chasselas. Berries amber-color, sweet and juicy. An excellent Grape for table or shipping. Late August.

Malaga. One of the best table Grapes. Vine a strong grower and very productive. Bunches very large and compact. Berries large, oval and yellowish green; fleshy.

Mission. Berries medium, round, black, sweet; bunches large and loose.

Muscat of Alexandria. A white raisin Grape, planted very extensively in California. Bunches large and loose; berry oval. One of the richest flavored of all Grapes. For raisins, table and wine.

Seedless Sultana. Very small, round, firm and crisp. Golden yellow and without seeds. Bunches very large and long. Vine vigorous and prolific bearer. Early.



Thompson Seedless Grape

Thompson Seedless. Oval, greenish yellow, seedless. Thin-skinned; good but not strong-flavored. Bunches very large. Valuable for table use. Ripens early.

Concord. This is the most widely known and popular of the American varieties. Produces large clusters of berries of good size and of a quality unsurpassed.

Niagara. Similar to the Concord, except fruit is pale yellow with whitish bloom. Skin thin but tough. Vine healthy and productive. Flesh tender and sweet. Considered the best white Grape in cultivation. Does well in this vicinity.

DRY-CLIMATE NUT FRUITS

ALMONDS

4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100

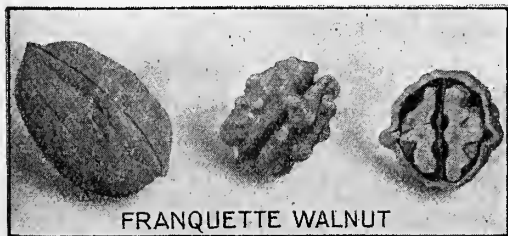
I. X. L. Nut large, generally single kernels, soft shell. Tree is a strong, upright grower. One of the most popular varieties.

Jordan. The largest, sweetest and finest-flavored of all the Almonds. Kernels are long, plump and have thin skin.

CHESTNUTS

While Chestnuts are not grown as a commercial crop in this state, yet a tree or two planted in the home grounds is an attractive feature, forming, as they do, a dense, uniform crown.

Spanish. A highly ornamental tree of free growth and fine foliage. The nut is sweet and generally of large size and one of the hardest and best varieties for general planting. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts., 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each.



FRANQUETTE WALNUT

PECANS

Soft-shell seedlings, grown from selected nuts; will thrive on deep, loamy, moist soil and bear large crops of tender nuts of distinctive flavor. The Pecan is acknowledged to be one of the finest nuts grown, and an orchard is one of the best paying investments for this section of the country. They make fine shade trees. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

WALNUTS

GRAFTED STOCK

Franquette. This perfect nut can well be called the "Standard" among Walnuts; the meat is sweet and very richly flavored; nut is large and elongated; a late bloomer. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Mayette. This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Large and unequaled as a dessert nut. The shell is easily cracked, and the kernel sweet and tender. An abundant bearer. Starts very late in the spring. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Neff's Prolific. Highly resistant to blight, and a heavy producer. Soft shell. Nuts large, oval and tightly sealed. Blooms late but ripens early. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Placentia Perfection. Favorite soft-shelled Walnut. Nut is large and of the highest quality. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and begins to bear young, with increasing fruitfulness. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Placentia Perfection Seedlings. Grown from selected seeds. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, GARDEN REQUISITES

INSECT DESTROYERS

Ant Exterminator, Talbot's. A non-poisonous powder, by far the best thing of its kind that has ever been placed on the market for the extermination of ants. It dissolves the outer coating of the ant's body, thus destroying the respiratory cells. 4-oz. can 25 cts., 8-oz. can 50 cts., lb. can \$1.

Ar-Bo. You kill two birds with one stone when you use Ar-Bo, for it prevents fungous diseases and kills most leaf-eating insects at one spraying. Lb. can 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2. Postage extra.

Arsenate of Lead. A new arsenic spray for caterpillars, codlin-moth, June bugs, etc. Can readily be seen when applying. Sticks to leaves and does not burn the foliage. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Lb. can 40 cts., 5-lb. can \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.

Bordeaux Mixture. Best and most generally used spray for blight, mildew, curled leaf, pear scab, etc. All prepared and ready for use. Qt. can 75 cts.

Black-Leaf 40. (Liquid.) The best spray for aphids on melon and cucumber vines. It is tobacco extract; 40 per cent of it is pure nicotine. 1/2 lb. tin 75 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Fish-Oil Soap with Tobacco. Kills sucking insects on rose bushes, plants, vines, trees and shrubs. Lb. box 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1, not prepaid.

Hellebore. For killing worms, caterpillars and other pests of this nature. Very deadly to insects. 1/2 lb. pkg. 15 cts., 1/2 lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion. Ready to use. Will kill scale, green lice and other pests that suck. Makes 25 gallons of spray. Pt. 35 cts., qt. can 65 cts.

Paris Green. In cans. Pure, poisonous. Kills caterpillars, potato bugs and all bugs which chew leaves. 1/2 lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Roach Exterminator, Talbot's. A non-poisonous, odorless powder for the extermination of cockroaches. One or two applications of it placed in the haunts of the roaches, and they are gone. 4-oz. can 25 cts., 8-oz. can 50 cts., lb. can \$1.

Powdered Tobacco. A cheap remedy for many worms and lice on cabbage, squash, melons, etc. It is very fine, sticks well to the leaves, and is strong in nicotine. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts. Postage extra.

Water Glass. For preserving eggs. One quart makes sufficient solution for twelve dozen eggs. Qt. 50 cts. Postage extra.

PEST EXTERMINATORS



Gophergo. A combination of raisins and grain poisoned and packed by machine. It is sure death to gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, rabbits, mice and all other rodents. It is an attractive bait thoroughly poisoned. 1/2 lb. can 35 cts., 1 1/2-lb. can 60 cts., 3 1/2-lb. can \$1.25.

Maggot Acid. For use against the Maggot which causes squash vines to die over night. 1-pt. cans 35 cts. each. Postage extra.

Scale Killer. For spraying against San José and oyster-shell scale. Properly applied, it kills them. Qt. 65 cts. Postage extra.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Recommended for rot, scale, fungi rust, and scab. Qt. 60 cts. Postage extra.

Plant-Lice Killer. For use against plant lice and spiders on house plants. 1-pt. can 35 cts. Postage extra.

Plant Tablets. A powerful odorless plant invigorator. Their use promotes luxuriant growth of branch, leaf, and flower. Trial size, 10 cts; 100 tablets, 25 cts. Postage extra.

Cutworm Killer Powder. This preparation is quick and sure in effect and non-poisonous to domestic animals. It is so alluring to cutworms that they are irresistibly attracted to it and eat it in preference to any vegetation. Dead cutworms will be seen wherever there are cutworms and Cutworm Killer has been used. One pound is sufficient for 175 plants, when in hills, and 150 linear feet of plants when in rows. 1 lb. in Sprinkler-Top Box, 35 cts.; 5-lb. tin can, containing Sprinkler-Top Box, \$1.50.

Formula for Killing Grasshoppers. 100 pounds bran, 8 pounds sugar, 1 pound saltpeter and 4 pounds paris green. Dissolve the sugar and saltpeter, then add the paris green and enough water to moisten the bran well, but do not wet enough to destroy its slight adhesiveness. Scatter it all over the field.

Rat and Mouse Killer. This killer has a charm for rats the same as catnip has for cats. It has a corrosive effect on the stomach and is harmless to larger animals in the small quantities eaten by rats and mice. Its action on the rats is slow and they usually leave the premises in search of water. It has the effect of drying up the carcass, so may be used in houses without disagreeable consequences. Is in paste form and is used by spreading on fish, meat, cheese or buttered bread. Household size, 35 cts. each; hotel size, \$1.50 each.

Noxall Gopher Trap. This trap is made entirely of iron, so cannot warp or break. Is painted green. Is one of the best gopher traps we have ever seen, and we highly recommend it. Price, 25 cts. each, postage extra.

FERTILIZERS

Wizard Fertilizers

Guaranteed analysis:

Nitrogen (from Nitrates).....	6%
Phosphoric Acid.....	9 to 10%
Potash (from Potash Actual).....	5%

Derived from nitrates, phosphates, sulphate of potash and other plant-food elements.

The "Wizard Fertilizer" is sold only in 25-lb. white canvas bags and 2-lb. odorless cartons.

One 25-lb. bag is equal to 100 pounds of the ordinary chemical fertilizer.

One 25-lb. bag of Wizard will go over a space of your lawn 30 x 40 or 1,200 square feet, sufficient for same, applied once yearly.

One 25-lb. bag of Wizard will care for six 6-year-old full-bearing citrus or other fruit trees, applied once yearly. Results last three years.

One tablespoonful will be sufficient for an ordinary rose bush, giving you beautifully colored flowers and a healthy plant.

One tablespoonful will be sufficient for a melon, potato or tomato vine.

By authoritative analysis, one ton of Wizard contains twelve times more nitrogen, ten times more potash, fifty times more phosphoric acid than one ton of manure.

Wizard is always the same, is soluble and free from any filler, has all the plant-food elements, is uniform, odorless, will keep indefinitely, can be used perfectly in a drill, and will not leach out of the soil.

The amount used in comparison to others makes it the cheapest on the market in price, because only half as much of Wizard is required.

Directions.—For small gardens, use two pounds to 100 feet of row on all vegetables. For large gardens, use 200 pounds to the acre. For lawns, use 25 pounds to 1,200 square feet.

2-lb. carton, 35 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$2.50

Bonora. The recognized fertilizer of modern times. Used with the greatest success by the prominent growers of the country. Matures a crop two or three weeks earlier, greatly improving it. For ferns and other potted plants it has no equal. 4-oz. can 35 cts.

FERTILIZERS, continued

Walker's Excelsior Plant-Food. Another high-grade house-plant fertilizer. If your ferns are not doing well, try a package, and you will be surprised to see how quickly your plants respond to it. Lb. pkg. 30 cts.

Japanese Palm-Food. Produces a luxuriant foliage of rich texture on ferns, palms, rubber plants, etc. ½lb. pkg. 25 cts.

Bone Meal. One of the best lawn dressings. Decomposes rapidly, yet is a good fertilizer through the second season after using. Can be applied at any time, but is more effective if used in early spring. Produces a thick, luxuriant turf. 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Dry Blood Meal. Recommended where a highly nitrogenous fertilizer is required. Very quick acting and permanent in its effect. 100 lbs. \$6.

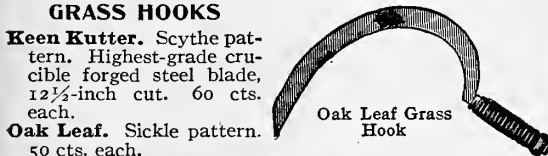
Nitrate of Soda. A fertilizer very quick in action and used for the nitrogen it contains. Creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. Should be applied only when plants are above ground. Great care should be exercised in its use as it is one of the strongest fertilizers known. Will mature a crop several weeks earlier and greatly improve it. Has been used with excellent results in Arizona. Lb. 10 cts., 3 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

GARDEN REQUISITES

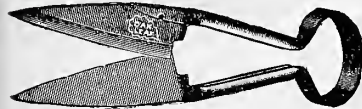
GRASS HOOKS

Keen Kutter. Scythe pattern. Highest-grade crucible forged steel blade, 12½-inch cut. 60 cts. each.

Oak Leaf. Sickle pattern. 50 cts. each.



Oak Leaf Grass Hook



Oak Leaf Shears

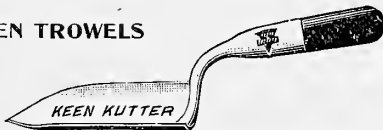
GRASS SHEARS

Oak Leaf. Just the thing for trimming the lawn close to fences and

around the edges. \$1 each. Weight 1 lb.

Bishop. Good-quality Grass Shears. 50 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

GARDEN TROWELS



Keen Kutter. Pointed blade, 6 inches long, with bent neck; made of best steel. Made very strong, will not bend. 75 cts. each.



Oak Leaf. One-piece, special crucible steel, dished blade, rounded point, solid shank, English pattern. 35 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

Bay State. One-piece stamped steel blade with pointed end. 10 cts. each. Weight ½lb.



Transplanting. Long, narrow, pointed blade. A very necessary implement where much transplanting is to be done. 40 cts. each. Weight ½lb.

PRUNING SHEARS

California. Made with coil spring. Blade of best crucible steel. Length over all, 9 inches. \$1 each. Weight 1 lb.

Pruning Shears, continued

Oak Leaf. Made with double brass flat springs, with ratchet tightening nut and one extra blade. Blade made of the best tempered steel. \$2 each. Weight 1 lb.



Oak-leaf Pruning Shears

Ladies'. Very fine, small pair of Pruning Shears, made specially for ladies. Made of best steel, and nickel-plated. \$1 each. Weight 4 ozs.



Hedge Shears

Hedge Shears. Just the thing for trimming hedges. \$2 each.

Keen Kutter. Blades made of the highest-grade steel, fitted with 24-inch handle. \$2 each. Weight 3½ lbs.

Tree Pruners. 10-ft. handle. \$1.50 each.

PRUNING KNIVES

Tree Pruner Keen Kutter. Blade of finest steel. \$1.50 each. Weight 5 ozs.

Oak Leaf. Good steel blade; stag handle. 75 cts. each. Weight 5 ozs.

PRUNING SAWS



Crescent Saw

Oak Leaf. 18-inch steel blade, teeth on both edges. One side is used for sawing hard wood and one for soft wood. Has adjustable handle. \$1 each. Weight, ¾lb.

Crescent. Made with curved blade and handle in shape of a crescent. 85 cts. each. Weight ¾lb.

Brown's. 16-inch steel polished blade. Made with common teeth, patterned after the ordinary hand-saw. 75 cts. each. Weight ¾lb.

WEEDING FORKS

Oak Leaf. Three cast-iron tines, with 6-inch wooden handle. 25 cts. each. Weight ¾lb.

Alliron. Made with cast-iron handle and three tines, all in one piece. 15 cts. each. Weight ½lb.

GARDEN WEEDERS

Keen Kutter. Has three adjustable prongs, made of the highest-grade steel. Ash handle, 9½ inches long. 50 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

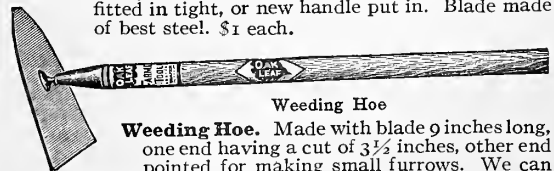


Oak Leaf Weeder

Oak Leaf. Made with five bent fingers, fastened to japanned hardwood handle. Just the thing for loosening up the soil around small plants. 15 cts. each. Weight 4 ozs.

GARDEN HOES

Oak Leaf. Socket pattern. The only kind of Hoe to use in this country. If handle becomes loose can easily be fitted in tight, or new handle put in. Blade made of best steel. \$1 each.



Weeding Hoe

Weeding Hoe. Made with blade 9 inches long, one end having a cut of 3½ inches, other end pointed for making small furrows. We can also furnish this Hoe with one end made with two prongs instead of the pointed blade. Either style, 50 cts. each.

Southern. Shank pattern, light weight 75 cts. each.

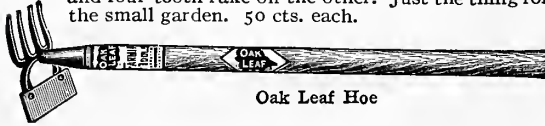
Garden Hoes, continued



Furrow Hoe

Furrow Hoe. Just the thing for making furrows in the garden. Tapered and pointed blade. 4½-foot handle. \$1.25 each.

Oak Leaf. A handy tool, made with Hoe blade on one side and four-tooth rake on the other. Just the thing for the small garden. 50 cts. each.



Oak Leaf Hoe

Keen Kutter. Combined rake and hoe. Five-prong rake and hoe blade with ¼-inch cut; 4-foot handle. 75 cts. each.

Eye Hoe. Scoval pattern. Is better known as Planter's Hoe. Very heavy, large steel blade. 65 cts. each. Handles for Eye Hoes, 30 cts.

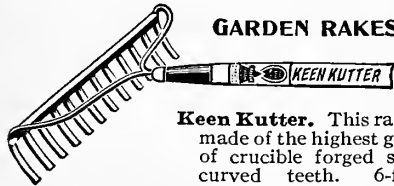
GARDEN CULTIVATORS



Keen Kutter. Five-tooth hand cultivator which the owner of every small garden should have. Easier and quicker to loosen the soil with this tool than with a hoe. Long handle, \$1.50 each.

Keen Kutter. Three-prong hand cultivator. \$1 each.

GARDEN RAKES



Keen Kutter. This rake is made of the highest grade of crucible forged steel, curved teeth. 6-foot, straight ash handle, 14

teeth. \$1 each.

Jackson's Electric Forged Steel. Fourteen teeth, straight, 6-foot ash handle. 75 cts. ea.

Weldless Steel. Fourteen teeth, 14-inch head, straight, 6-foot handle. Gold-bronzed finish. 60 cts. each.

Lawn Rakes. 50 cts. each.

SHOVELS

Irrigating. Blade, neck and socket made in one piece, of high-grade steel. New handles easily fitted in. Long handle. \$1.50 each.

Defiance. Forged steel blade and welded straps. Plain back pattern. We can furnish these with either short or long handles, and with round-pointed or square blades, at \$1 each.

SPADING FORKS

Short-Handled. Four-pronged, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

Long, Straight-Handled. Four-pronged, \$1 each.

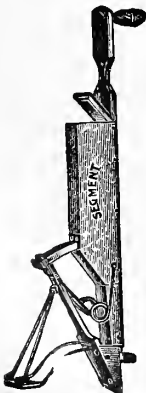


Short-Handled Fork

CORN PLANTERS

Segment. One-hand, sliding feed. \$1.75 each.

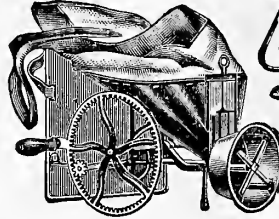
Diamond. Made of solid steel, no parts to shrink or warp. Will last a lifetime. Light and easy to handle. Will plant small seeds such as Kaffir corn, also corn and beans, and up to the largest-size pumpkin seed. Two-hand. \$2 each.



Segment Corn Planter

SEED SOWERS

Cyclone. Sows evenly all kinds of grass seed and grain. Can easily sow from 40 to 50 acres a day. \$2 each.



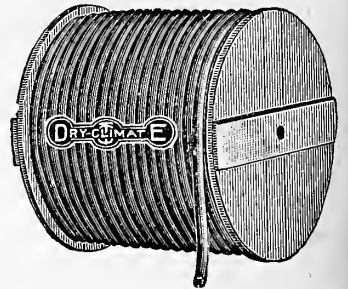
Cahoon's Seed Sower

Cahoon's. The standard sower. Sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait. Can be used for sowing alfalfa and all grains broadcast. \$3.50 each.

LAWN REQUISITES

GARDEN HOSE

Dry-Climate Corrugated. This is a very high-grade hose we had made especially for this climate. Will withstand a any amount of rough and hard usage and very high pressure. It is positively non-kinkable and will last for several years. We guarantee this hose for two seasons. ¾-inch. Sold in any lengths. 22 cts. per foot.



Dry-Climate Special. Made of very high-grade rubber, molded, non-kinkable. ¾-inch. Guaranteed for one year. Sold in any lengths. 18 cts. per foot.

Dry-Climate. Made of the best rubber and canvas, 5-ply, red. Guaranteed for one season. 15 cts. per foot.

Famous. Four-ply rubber. Guaranteed for one season. ¾-inch. 12 cts. per foot.

Reliance. High-grade canvas covered, ¾-inch. Guaranteed for one season. 12 cts. per foot.

Cotton. Best rubber tube, covered with closely woven cotton jacket, ¾-inch. 9 cts. per foot.

Hose Menders. ¾-inch. 10 cts. each.

Hose Couplings. Perfect clinching. 25 cts. each.

LAWN SPRINKLERS



Crescent. Made of brass. Throws the spray in three directions. Position of sprinkler can be changed

without turning off water. \$1 each. Weight 12 ozs.

Fountain. Made of solid brass. Throws spray in form of a square. 75 cts. each. Weight 10 ozs.

Ring. Solid brass. Made in form of a ring. Throws circular spray. \$1 each. Weight 12 ozs.

Twin. Distributes the water with the utmost



Fountain Sprinkler



Ring Sprinkler

freedom and completeness. Made of cast iron. 50 cts. each. Weight 8 ozs.

Lawn Sprinklers, continued

Willgus. Under a good pressure will distribute the water over an area 30 feet in diameter. Made of cast-iron. 50 cts. each. Weight 12 ozs.

Ross. Throws water in fan-shaped spray. Solid brass. \$1 each. Weight 6 ozs.

Rose. Brass. 3-inch flat surface. 60 cts. each. Weight 4 ozs.

Boston Nozzle. Brass. Throws solid stream or spray. 75 cts. each. Weight 6 ozs.

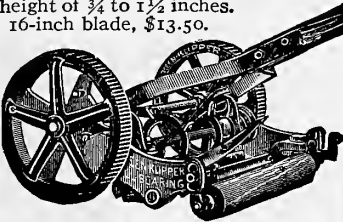
**SPRINKLING CANS**

Heavy Galvanized Iron. 4-quart, 50 cts.; 6-quart, 75 cts.; 8-quart, \$1 each.

LAWN MOWERS

Keen Klipper. Ball-bearing, high wheel, light running; made of the highest-grade material. Four reel knives and self-sharpening bed knife. Adjustable to cut grass from a height of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 14-inch blade, \$13; 16-inch blade, \$13.50.

Winner Ball-Bearing. Adjustable to cut grass to a height from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Will cut grass standing 6 inches high. Width of cut, 14 inches. 14-inch blade, \$8; 16-inch blade, \$9.

**Keen Klipper**

Oak Leaf. Plain bearing, high wheel. Easy to operate. This is a high-grade lawn mower at a low price. 14-inch, \$6.50.

GRASS CATCHERS

Ender's Winner. Galvanized wire frame. Complete with handle hook, wire loops, and adjustable steel brackets for fastening to the mower. 75 cts. each.

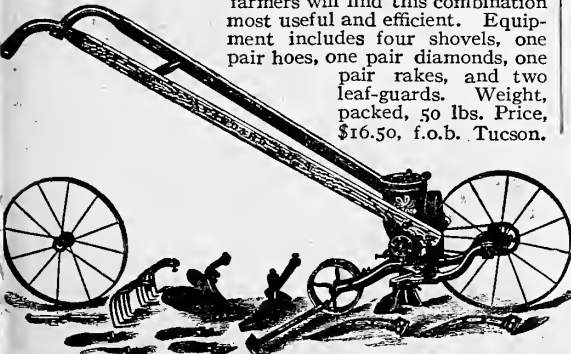
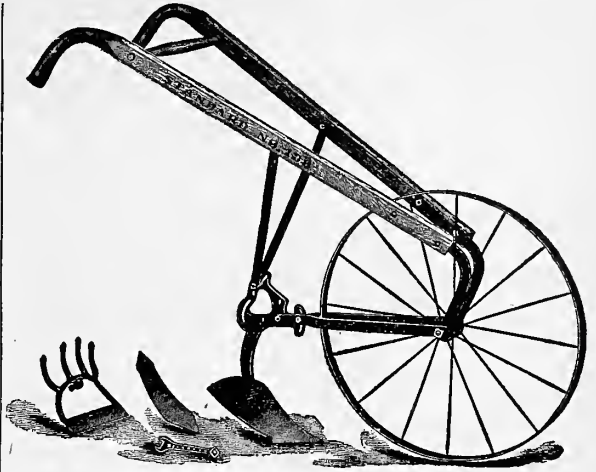
Winner. Canvas sides and back, galvanized iron bottom. Adjustable. Complete with handle hook. \$1.25 each.

Ender's Winner

Keen Kutter. Heavy galvanized wire frame covered with extra quality 8-oz. striped canvas. Galvanized iron bottom. Adjustable to all standard pattern lawn mowers. \$1.50 each.

STANDARD HAND CULTIVATORS AND SEEDERS

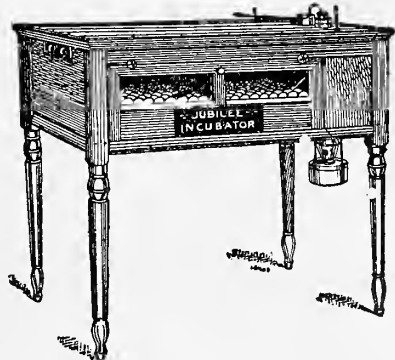
Standard No. 9, Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe, Plow and Rake. We cannot recommend this tool too highly. It is easily changed from a double- to a single-wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachment combines three practical tools in one. The seed brush is of genuine Russian bristle, and will give a positive, regular flow of seed. The tool will deliver seed in drills, and by shifting one part only will drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Gardeners and farmers will find this combination most useful and efficient. Equipment includes four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair diamonds, one pair rakes, and two leaf-guards. Weight, packed, 50 lbs. Price, \$16.50, f.o.b. Tucson.

**Standard No. 9, Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe, Plow and Rake****Standard No. 136, Single-Wheel Cultivator**

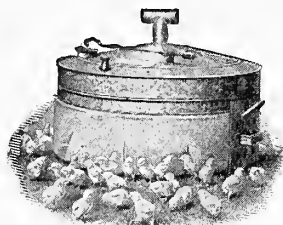
Standard No. 136, Single-Wheel Cultivator. Wheel 24 inches. High wheel lightens labor of operating to a great extent. Attachments in picture go with cultivator. Trial of this tool will convince the most skeptical they never knew before how to take care of a garden. One of the most practical of all garden tools. Packed, 22 lbs. Price, \$5, f.o.b. Tucson.

Standard No. 11, Hill and Drill Seeder. Same as Standard No. 9, except equipment does not include hoes, rakes, etc. Weight packed, 40 lbs. Price \$12, f.o.b. Tucson.

Standard No. 4, Single- and Double-Wheel Cultivator. Equipment, 4 shovels, 1 pair hoes, 1 pair diamonds, 1 pair rakes, 2 leaf-guards and wrench. A fine tool for a large garden, and will prove one of the best investments a gardener can make. Weight, packed, 30 lbs. Price, \$10, f.o.b. Tucson.

**JUBILEE INCUBATORS**

Is the best hot-water machine on the market. Its construction is radically different from that of other incubators. Has a copper boiler inclosed at the right hand end of the machine. Water in the boiler is heated by a lamp. The heated water passes swiftly through a coil of pipe in the egg-chamber and heats every part alike. A special moisture pan is built in the boiler chamber. The water in this pan is heated from the boiler. The vapor arising from the water passes into the egg-chamber. Water is put into the moisture pan, or can be drawn off without opening the door of the incubator. This is a great advantage, in that the egg-chamber of the incubator can be saturated at the time the eggs pip, thus greatly assisting the chicks in getting out of the shell. There are so many good things to be said about the Jubilee that space does not permit us to mention that we ask that you send for a complete Jubilee catalogue. Prices of Jubilee Incubators, f.o.b. Tucson: 108 eggs, \$24; 216 eggs, \$35; 324 eggs, \$44; 504 eggs, \$55; 1,055 eggs, \$110.



MODEL CHICK-COMFORT HOVER

Capacity 50 to 100 chicks. Is made entirely of galvanized iron. Can be moved about with the greatest ease. Self-regulating, oil-burning. Can be used inside an ordinary box which has been made waterproof. It cannot be burned or broken, and cannot warp

and fall apart. The lamp can be removed in an instant without disturbing the chicks. Price, each, \$9.50.

POULTRY HARDWARE, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS

Mann's Green-Bone Cutter. Will cut fresh bone with meat and gristle attached. Green bone fed to poultry will double the egg yield. Will make little chicks grow faster, and will increase the fertility of the eggs. No. 5, \$11; No. 7, \$17.

Mann's Clover Cutter. Made entirely of iron and steel and cannot warp or shrink. Cuts any kind of hay or clover, either dry or green. Is far superior to any machine of its kind on the market. Price, without stand, \$12; with stand, \$14.

Paper Egg-Carriers. One-dozen size, long shape, 2x6, extra-heavy paper, single dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.35.

Humpty-Dumpty Egg-Carrier. This carrier can be folded flat when not in use. Very light. Holds twelve dozen. 75 cts. each.

Eyrie Egg Box. Manufactured expressly for carrying hatching eggs. Very strong and durable. Insertion of wooden handle automatically locks the box, insuring the shipper against substitution of eggs in transit. Non-collapsible and for express use only. 15-egg size, 15 cts.; 30-egg size, 25 cts. Weight of each size, 1 lb.

Parcel-Post Egg Box. A convenient, collapsible egg box, light in weight, but of great strength and durability. 1-dozen-egg size, 60 cts. per doz.; weight 1 lb.; 2-dozen-egg size, 90 cts. per doz.; weight, 2 lbs.

Cyphers' Perfect Toe Marker. Is very simple in construction, makes a good, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do the cheaper punches. 50 cts. each, postpaid.

Moes Clip and Toe Puncher. Can be carried in the vest pocket, and can be used as a poultry punch or a cigar clipper. Just the thing for marking baby chicks. Punches a clean hole in the web, between the toes. Does not tear or mutilate. 25 cts. each, postpaid.

Champion Leg Bands. Made of pliable aluminum, which can be adjusted to fit any size of leg. All neatly numbered. 12 for 15 cts., 25 for 25 cts., 100 for 60 cts., postpaid.

Moes Self-Locking Leg Bands. The best leg band on the market. Locked simply by pushing ends together. Cannot come off. Size No. 4 is made for Leghorns, Minorcas and the light Mediterranean females. No. 5 for Mediterranean males. No. 6 for American females, such as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, etc. 12 for 15 cts., 25 for 25 cts., 100 for 50 cts., postpaid.

Spirol Leg Band. Made of celluloid. Easy to put on. We can furnish these in eight different colors. In ordering state for what breed of fowls they are wanted. Doz. 15 cts., 25 for 25 cts., 100 for 80 cts., postpaid.



Cyphers' Lice-Proof Perch Support. Manufactured of cast-iron and will last a lifetime. These supports are the only permanent and effective method of keeping ticks from the poultry. Is an arm which fastens to the wall and has an oil-cup near the top, above which the roost is fastened. By keeping the cups full of louse paint, ticks and lice cannot cross. Should be used by everyone, whether they have a dozen or a thousand fowls. 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Weight, each, 1 lb.

Poultry Hardware, Tools, Implements, continued

Wigmore's Caponizing Set. There is big money in capons. This set is one of the most complete outfits on the market. Made of the very best material. \$3.25 each. Weight ½ lb.

Medicated Nest-Eggs. Lice destroyer and nest-egg combined. It is sure death to all mites and lice affecting poultry. When in use it slowly wastes away, giving off fumes fatal to all insect vermin. Should be placed in the bottom of the nest and covered with a very thin layer of straw. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Weight per dozen, 2 lbs.

Porcelain Nest-Eggs. Very useful and necessary. Saves leaving fresh eggs in the nest. 3 for 10 cts., 30 cts. per doz. Weight per dozen, 2 lbs.

Incubator Thermometers. Tested, absolutely accurate; metal back. 75 cts. each.

Brooder Thermometers. Metal back. 35 cts. each.

Tycos Hygrometer. Is used to indicate degree of humidity in incubators. \$1.50 each. Weight ½ lb.

Egg-Testers. Fits any ordinary house lamp. 25 cts. each. Weight ½ lb.

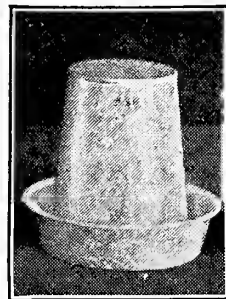
FOUNTS AND FEEDERS

N. W. Fountain and Feeder.

Feeds grain, grit, water, etc., automatically. Is easy to fill and operate. Made to fit any half-gallon, quart or pint Mason jar, which can easily be removed from the pan, leaving the pan without any obstruction, affording easy cleaning. Price of pan with jar holder (no jars), each, 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz. Weight 5 ozs.



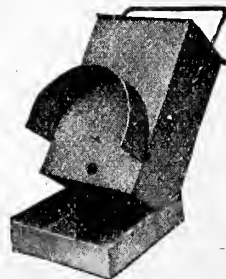
N. W. Fountain and Feeder



Sanitary Bottom-Fill Fountain

vanized iron hood projects over the water receptacle, protects the water from dirt. Easily cleaned by filling with round pebbles or shot and shaking thoroughly. Quart, 40 cts., weight 1 lb.; gallon, 75 cts., weight 3 lbs.

The Sanitary Fountain. A square galvanized fountain in two parts. Bottom easily removed and both parts are easily cleaned. Can be hung up out of the dirt. Quart, 50 cts., weight 2 lbs.; half gallon 75c., weight 3 lbs.; gallon, \$1, weight 4 lbs.



The Sanitary Fountain

Sanitary Bottom-Fill Fountain. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Is easy to clean. Price each, 1 quart, 25 cts., weight 10 ozs.; two-quart, 35 cts., weight 18 ozs.; four-quart, 50c. Weight 2 lbs.

Brooder Fountain. Keeps the chicks from getting wet. Can be placed in a corner where it takes up little room. Can't be upset. Quart, 25 cts. Weight 1 lb.

Wall Fountain. Flattened on one side so it can be hung on a board or the wall of a building at any height. Gal-



Wall Fountain

Never-Clog Waste-Proof Hopper. The gradual enlargement of the base, together with the vibration of fowls feeding from the trough, forces the feed downward. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the troughs to prevent the birds from throwing out the feed. 12-quart capacity, 75 cts.; 18-quart, \$1 each.

Founts and Feeders, continued

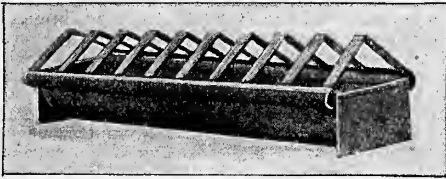


Grit and Shell Box

18 inches long, 75 cts. each, weight 2 lbs.

Moe's Top-Fill Fountain. Most popular fountain on the market. Fills from the top. Has double wall which keeps the water cool in the summer. Does away with slopping over when being filled. Can be hung up out of litter and the square pan affords drinking facilities for two pens at the same time. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Three sizes. One-gallon capacity, \$1.50; 2 gallons, \$2; 4 gallons, \$2.50.

Grit and Shell Box. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Three compartments, for grit, oyster shell and charcoal. Is made with a narrow strip of galvanized iron over the feed box, which prevents fowls from wasting, making it far superior to the ordinary grit and shell box. 75 cts. each. Weight 5 lbs.



Moes Chick-Feeder

Moe's Chick-Feeder. Can be used for grain, dry or wet mash or water. Barred top prevents chicks from wasting feed. Top is removable so it can be easily cleaned. Very handy and practical for the poultry-yard. 12-inch, 40 cts., weight 2 lbs.; 18-inch, 75 cts., weight 3 lbs.

Boston Dry-Food Hoppers.

A food-saving, rat-proof hopper, the use of which will positively save the original cost every week. Made of heavy galvanized iron, with an iron grating which is fastened at the top. Made in four sizes. Large dry feed holds about 30 pounds of grain, \$1.25 each. Small feeder, for beef scrap, grit, etc., holds about 15 lbs., \$1.15 each. Short chicken size holds about 10 pounds, \$1.25.



Boston Dry-Food Hopper

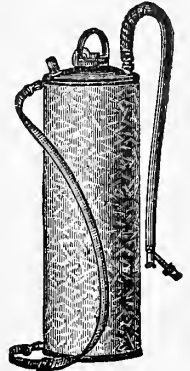
GOPHER TRAPS.

O. K. Gopher Trap. Made of hard-wood, stained red. A most practical trap and does its work thoroughly. 35 cts. each. Weight ½ lb.

California. Made of heavy spring-steel wire. Has been used with great success in gopher-infested sections. 35 cts. each. Weight 1½ lbs.

**SPRAY PUMPS**

Lightning Compressed-Air Sprayer. Adapted for all kinds of spraying. Tank is made of heavy galvanized iron and holds five gallons. To operate, fill tank with liquid, pump in a few strokes of air and the liquid will be forced through the nozzle. A few strokes of the pump is sufficient to eject two or three gallons from the tank. One of the best sprayers for whitewashing fences and poultry-houses. \$6 each.



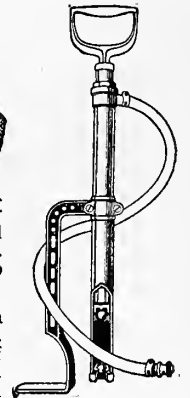
Lightning Compressed-Air Sprayer

Brandt Perfection Sprayer. Compressed-air pump working on the same principle as the Lightning Sprayer described above. Barrel is made of solid brass. \$8.50 each.

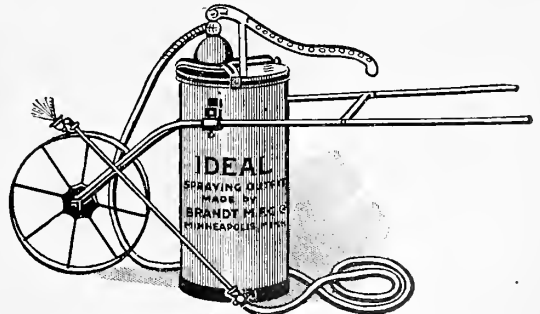


Modoc Bucket Spray Pump. A Pump that will spray whitewash or any other mixture. Made of solid brass, no leather valves to wear out. Throws a continuous stream. \$4.50 each. Weight 8 lbs.

Myers Bucket Pump. Can be used in ordinary pail, or fastened to barrel. Works with a lever. Cylinders of heavy, polished brass. Is fitted at bottom with patent jet agitator, which keeps the mixture stirred, and brass strainer cloth. \$6 each, Weight 12 lbs.



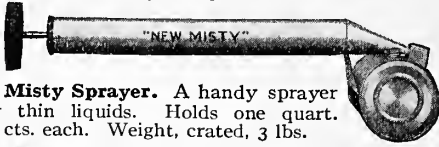
Modoc Bucket Spray Pump



Ideal Spraying Outfit. Designed to fill all the requirements of the small gardener and fruit-grower. The tank holds fifteen gallons and is so mounted on a wheelbarrow frame that liquid will not slop or spill. Is fitted with 10-foot ¾-inch pressure hose, iron extension rod, nozzle and shut-off cock. Complete, \$22 each.

Compressed-Air Hand Sprayer. Throws a continuous spray and can be taken apart and cleaned. Capacity, one quart. \$1.25 each. Weight 1 lb.

Spray Pumps, continued



New Misty Sprayer. A handy sprayer for thin liquids. Holds one quart. 75 cts. each. Weight, crated, 3 lbs.



Midget Sprayer. Holds half a pint. Just the sprayer for home use. 35 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

Jumbo Powder Gun. The best insect-powder gun. Easily handled. Holds about four ounces of powder. 25 cts. each. Weight 6 ozs.

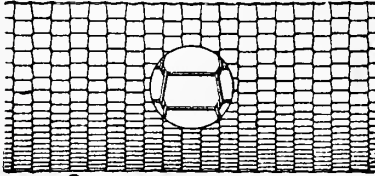
Extension Rods. 3-foot, iron. 75 cts. each.

Angle Fog Nozzles. Just the thing for spraying the under side of melon vines, etc. \$1 each.

Perfection Nozzle. Superior to any nozzle ever put on the market. \$1.50 each.

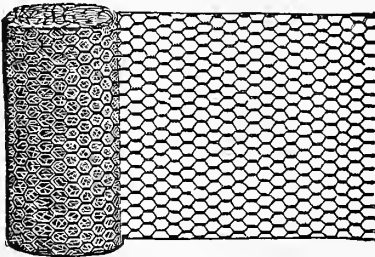
Bordeaux Nozzles. Best nozzles for whitewash. \$1 each.

POULTRY FENCING



The Warner Poultry Fence is the strongest, handsomest, most durable and most sensible poultry fence now on the market. Made of No. 18 wire. Notice the very close spacing between line wires, which is shown by referring to illustration. This fencing will turn the smallest chicken or anything else which happens to come in contact with it. It will stand erect with few posts, by reason of the sensible construction of the famous tie or lock. The tie or lock has no sharp bends to break the galvanizing, nor any cut or exposed ends to rust out; the tie also prevents any possibility of the stay wire slipping on the line wire. Rolls 165 feet or 10 rods long. Per roll

3 ft. high, Graduating Mesh.....	} Write for prices
4 ft. high, Graduating Mesh.....	
5 ft. high, Graduating Mesh.....	
6 ft. high, Graduating Mesh.....	



Diamond-Mesh Netting, Galvanized. Cheapest fence to put around poultry-yard. Sold in full rolls of 150 linear feet. Per roll

1 ft. high, 1-in. mesh.....	} Write for prices
1 1/2 ft. high, 1-in. mesh.....	
2 ft. high, 1-in. mesh.....	
3 ft. high, 1-in. mesh.....	
1 ft. high, 2-in. mesh.....	
2 ft. high, 2-in. mesh.....	
3 ft. high, 2-in. mesh.....	
4 ft. high, 2-in. mesh.....	
5 ft. high, 2-in. mesh.....	} Write for prices
6 ft. high, 2-in. mesh.....	

Poultry Netting Staples. Put up in 1-pound paper cartons. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts.

POULTRY-FOODS

Prices Subject to Market Conditions

Beef scrap is one of the most valuable foods for poultry. The best standard makes contain a high percentage of protein, and it is protein that makes the egg. This prepared meat scrap is far better than the fresh meat in that it is concentrated, all the water being extracted. It is also very much cheaper than the fresh meat. Beef scrap keeps indefinitely.

Armour's Beef Scrap. Analyzes from 55 to 65 per cent protein. Fine, medium or coarse. 3 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.85, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Swift's Special Beef Scrap. Analyzes 50 per cent protein. Very high grade. Write for prices.

Darling's Beef Scrap. Only the best of meat in concentrated form. Analyzes 55 to 65 per cent protein. Write for prices.

Proteina Soy Bean Oil Meal. Is the meat of the soy bean, and has more than twice as much food value per pound as linseed meal or oil cake. Analyzes 45 per cent protein and when fed to poultry will often given an increased egg yield where beef scrap and granulated milk have failed to produce the desired result. For milch cows and all farm animals it has no superior. A bushel of soy beans is at least twice as valuable for feeding as a bushel of corn. Proteina is almost without an equal as a concentrated food. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.35, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Bone Meal. Is made from fresh bones from which the moisture has been taken, leaving nothing but the phosphates, lime and protein, and is valuable as an egg-producer and for young chicks is a great frame builder. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$4.

Dry-Climate Scratch Feed. This feed is composed of choice grains, seeds and charcoal. A clean, bright, balanced ration for general use. It is unequaled as a scratching feed, as it affords variety, promotes exercise, and assures health and vigor. Made without grit and shell. 100 lbs. \$5.

Dry-Climate Fine Chick Feed. Composed of cracked grains, seeds and charcoal. It is highly nutritious, easily digested and suited to the tender digestive organs of the little chick. Chicks can be started on this food as soon as they are forty-eight hours old (from the time they are hatched until they are forty-eight hours old they should never be fed anything), and fed on it until they are large enough to eat coarser grains. It is complete food for young chicks, no other grain ration being required or advisable. 100 lbs. \$6.

Dry-Climate Coarse Chick Feed. A developing food composed of whole grains and seed of the highest quality, especially adapted to the growing period, and when used insures a strong and rapid growth. 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Blood Meal. Pure blood meal or dried blood is a great protein carrier and as an egg-producer stands high on the list. 100 lbs. \$6.

Harding's Granulated Milk. Concentrated skim milk, dried and ground to about the size of cracked corn. Contains in excess of 40 per cent protein. It is absolutely pure. Poultry should always have milk in some form or other before them. If you don't have fresh milk, use it in the dried form. Can be fed in the mash. Write for prices.

Hulled Barley. The Government Food Administrators have put the ban on wheat as a poultry food. We offer Hulled Barley as a substitute. This is the ordinary Barley with the hull entirely removed by a special mechanical process. It makes an ideal poultry food and one that we can highly recommend. 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Dry-Climate Mash. A hen is an egg mill. She cannot grind out eggs unless she is fed on egg-making food. D.-C. Mash contains the highest percentage of egg-making elements that it is possible to produce by the combination of foods rich in protein. Unlike other mashes or so-called egg-producers, this mash does not consist merely of ground grains, therefore, when it is fed, the poultry are not just getting grain in another form (the ground state). Ninety per cent of the ingredients of this mash are beef scrap, dried milk and soybean meal, all in the proper proportions. When Dry-Climate Mash is fed it must be mixed half and half with bran in the fall of the year. In the spring months it

Poultry Foods, continued

should be fed one part of the mash to two or three parts of bran. When fed during the molting season it quickly ripens the feathers, causing them to drop out, thus shortening the molting period, and if properly fed the year round it will produce eggs the year round. We manufacture this mash ourselves and know that every ingredient is as we represent it, and absolutely pure. It will do everything that we claim for it, and when once used, no poultry-keeper will ever again be without it. Lb. 10 cts., 50 lbs. \$2.85, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Tucso Scratching Food. Is made of the very best grains and seed and contains grit, shell, charcoal, beef scrap and bone, all in the proper proportions. 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Tucso Chick Feed. This chick feed is made from the very best seed grains. Contains all the ingredients that a chick needs. Will prevent bowel trouble and all other chick complaints. 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Charcoal. An excellent aid in arresting bowel complaint in poultry. Should be kept before them at all the time. Carried in two sizes, coarse and fine. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 50-lb. sack \$2.25.

Oyster Shell. Is the best producer of egg shells on the market. If kept before the fowls at all times they will never lay soft-shell eggs. 6 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. 75 cts., 100 lbs. \$2.

Grit. In order to make poultry-raising a success a first-class grit must be used. Ordinary water-washed smooth pebbles are not grit. Very few realize the importance of keeping good grit before the fowls at all times. It helps to grind and digest the food. Often when fowls refuse to eat, it is for no other reason than that they need grit. 100 lbs. \$1.50.



Blatchford's Calf Meal. There is more profit in selling milk than in feeding it to young calves. Blatchford's Calf Meal will raise veal calves at from one-third to one-quarter the expense of feeding milk. It is a perfect milk substitute and not only raises better calves, but saves the milk. Contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions. Prevents scouring. Used and endorsed by experiment stations and farmers all over the world. 100 pounds makes 100 gallons or more of perfect milk substitute. 100 lbs. \$6.

Ground Oil Cake. Is of great value in keeping fowls in good health. It is also a great milk and butter producer when fed to dairy cows. 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Alfalfa Meal**Bran****Cotton Seed Meal****Cracked Wheat****Middlings****Shorts****Barley****Corn****Cracked Corn****Kaffir Corn****Oats****Wheat**

Carried in stock at prevailing market prices.

It is practically impossible to raise poultry successfully without having on hand a supply of proper remedies for diseases. The good poultryman is he who anticipates trouble, and it is much more economical to prevent sickness than it is to cure it. The remedies we list, used judiciously, will prevent untold trouble among the poultry.

Pratts

POULTRY REMEDIES

Pratt's Poultry Regulator. This is the original poultry regulator of America, in use by the most successful poultry-raisers everywhere. It is a guaranteed egg-producer, and when regularly used, hens lay throughout the year. It is a perfect digestive and tonic, and will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness, egg eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas, insuring quick, healthy growth. 1½-lb. pkg. 25 cts., 4-lb. pkg. 50 cts., 9-lb. pkg. \$1, 25-lb. pail \$2.50, 100-lb. bag \$9.

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant and Lice Killer. If poultry-keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, most all their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard. Qt. can 35 cts., gal. can \$1.

Pratt's Cholera Remedy. An unfailing remedy for this disease and is a "guaranteed-or-money-back" article. It is administered in the drinking water, and will be found of great value, not only for treating cholera, but also in cases of indigestion, sour crop, dysentery, diarrhea and bowel trouble. 25 cts. and 50 cts. per box.

Pratt's Head-Lice Ointment. Causes immediate death to the head-lice, which kill so many thousands of little chicks yearly. Head-lice weaken the chicks' health—and a chick in weakened condition easily contracts many other diseases. Pratt's Head-Lice Ointment prevents this. It is non-poisonous, and is also the best remedy for scaly legs. Tin. 25 cts.

Pratt's Gape Remedy. An unfailing guaranteed remedy for gapes. If used in the drinking water from the start until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Pratt's Lice-Killer, Powdered Form.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys tick on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry-houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. 25 cts. and 50 cts.



Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy. Bronchitis in poultry is fatal in a few days unless promptly checked with Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy. This remedy is sure, safe and quick, and will save your birds. 25 cts. and 50 cts.



Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy. This remedy will positively save many dollars' worth of little chicks to poultry-raisers. It has taken us nearly three years to find a remedy for white diarrhea, and we are so sure that we have it in this article that we authorize our dealers throughout the world to refund the purchase price in case it fails. Extra-large box 50 cts., small size 25 cts.

Pratt's Roup Remedy.

Pills or Powder. A scientific preparation guaranteed to prevent and cure roup, colds, canker, catarrh and diphtheria. In severe cases individual treatment with the pills is the only sure method. For mild cases and as a preventive, crush the pills or use the powdered form, and mix in the drinking water. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 per box.



Pratt's Poultry Remedies, continued

Pratt's Sore-Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy. From costly experience poultrymen have learned to dread the disgusting disease known as sore head or chicken pox. They know it will practically ruin the flock unless quickly checked. We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used. 25 cts. and 50 cts. per box.

Pratt's Scaly Leg Remedy. You can quickly root out the little insect which digs the scales of the feet and legs of your chickens by the use of Pratt's Scaly Leg Remedy. This disease not only impairs the vitality of your birds, but also ruins their appearance. This remedy will keep the legs clean and healthy. 25 cts. and 50 cts. per box.

Pratt's Animal Regulator. This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. It keeps horses well and strong, improves their wind, and makes their coat sleek and glossy. Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time. Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy and their meat and wool improved by its use. Test it on our guarantee to do the work or money refunded. 25-lb. pails, \$3.50, are popular with our customers; also in 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks and small packages. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 each.

Pratt's Healing Powder. A guaranteed remedy for harness galls, sores, grease heels, bleeding ulcers, etc. It will arrest hemorrhage and check blood flows. Dirt and dust cannot get into wounds as the powder forms a coating over it. Large 4-oz. can 25 cts. Sample tins free for 4 cts. in stamps.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Guarantee.—Each of these remedies is guaranteed. Should they fail to please the purchaser for any reason whatever, his money will be returned without question.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. Makes the hens lay without harming them. Contains no filler. Means vigor and health for the fowls, and healthy fowls will lay eggs. Prices, not prepaid, 1½ lbs. 25 cts., 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts., 7-lb. pkg. \$1, 12-lb. pail \$1.60, 25-lb. pail \$3.

Conkey's Roup Remedy. Is the best known remedy for Roup. Every civilized country of the world knows and uses it. Kills the germ, purifies the blood and tones up the general health. 30 cts., 60 cts. and \$1.00, postpaid.

CONKEY'S MEDICINES INCLUDE A REMEDY FOR EVERY POULTRY AILMENT

Conkey's Lice Powder.....	30c., 60c., and \$1 10
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy.....	60
Conkey's Gape Remedy.....	60
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy.....	60
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.....	60
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.....	60
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.....	60
Conkey's Healing Salve.....	30c. and 60
Conkey's Poultry Laxative.....	60
Conkey's Poultry Tonic.....	30
Conkey's Flea Salve.....	30
Conkey's Head-Lice Ointment.....	10
Conkey's Lice Liquid.....	35c. and 60
Conkey's Nox-i-cide.....	35c., 60c. and 90
Conkey's Worm Remedy.....	60

CONKEY'S STOCK REMEDIES AND SPECIALTIES

Conkey's Stock Vigor Packages.	25c., 50c. and \$1 00
Pails, 25 lbs.	3 00
Conkey's Horse Tonic, per bottle.	50
Conkey's Healing Powder for Horses, etc., per box	50
Conkey's Colic Remedy for Horses, per bottle.	50
Conkey's Heave Remedy for Horses, per package.	1 00
Conkey's Hoof Remedy. Pt. 50c., qt. 75c., ½gal.	1 25
Conkey's Worm Remedy for Horses, Powder, per box.	50

Conkey's Stock Remedies, continued

Conkey's Fever Remedy Powder, \$1.

Conkey's Absorbent, \$1 per bottle.

Conkey's Pain Lotion, 50 cts. per bottle.

Conkey's Poll Evil Remedy, \$2 per pkg.

Conkey's Fly Knocker, 1 qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., 1 gal. \$1.25.

Conkey's Mange Remedy for Dogs, 50 cts.

Conkey's Bug and Moth Killer, 7-oz. bottle 25 cts., pt. 50 cts., ½gal. \$1.25.

Conkey's Pino, 7-oz. bottle 25 cts., 1 pt. 50 cts., qt. 75 cts.

Conkey's Distemper Remedy for Dogs, 50 cts.



Conkey's Fly Knocker

CONKEY'S BIG POULTRY OR STOCK BOOK FREE

Every poultryman and farmer should have a copy of one or both of these books. Both highly endorsed by the expert and thoroughly appreciated by the amateur. They are practical, helpful, concise and complete. In plain common sense terms, they deal with every feature of poultry or stock.

The poultry book sells regularly for 50 cts. and the stock book for \$1, but they are yours for 4 cts. each in stamps to cover postage.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK AND POULTRY FOODS

Spot-Cash Guarantee.—The International Stock Food Company guarantees that their preparations used in accordance with the directions on each package will do the work claimed for it, and should it fail at any time they will refund the price of the preparation.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

Strictly a medicinal food, which gives the most astonishing results ever known. Its use will greatly increase the egg production of any flock, and when fed regularly is a positive preventive of roup. One extra egg per month pays its entire cost. International Poultry Food cures and prevents disease and sickness, promotes good health, invigorates the digestive organs, and is very beneficial during the molting season. Will prepare young chickens for the market in less time than any other preparation. Costs only eight cents per month for twelve birds. In packages, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1; 25-lb. pail \$3.50.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY REMEDIES

Cholera Remedy.....	\$0 25
Gape Remedy.....	50
Louse Killer.....	25
Louse Paint.....	cans 35c., 75c. and 1 25
Roup Remedy.....	50
Worm Remedy.....	50
Pheno Chloro, Disinfectant.	cans 25c., 50c. and 1 00

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

For over twenty years International Stock Food has been used and endorsed by the leading stock raisers everywhere. It is composed of ten finely powdered medicinal herbs, roots and barks, and is to be fed in tablespoonful amounts mixed with the grain food. Its use greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that the animal obtains more

International Stock Food, continued

nutrition from the grain eaten. Being highly medicinal it use tones up the system, prevents disease and keeps the animals in a healthy condition. International Stock Food is positively guaranteed to be the greatest animal tonic ever formulated. Endorsed by over two million practical money-making farmers and stock breeders. Sold on a spot-cash guarantee to refund your money if it ever fails to give paying results. In packages, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1; 25-lb. pail \$3.50.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK REMEDIES

Absorbent Compound	\$2 00
Colic Remedy	50c. and 1 00
Distemper Remedy	50
Foot Remedy, Honey Tar	50c. and 1 00
Gall Heal	25c. and 50
Healing Oil, Silver Pine	25c. and 50
Dan Patch White Liniment	50
Healing Powder, Antiseptic	25c. and 50
Heave Remedy	50
Hoof Ointment	\$1 and 2 00
Worm Powder for Horses	50
Worm Powder for Hogs	1 00
Harness Soap	25c., 50c. and 1 00

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY SUPPLIES

Acme Roup Cure. A safe and effectual remedy for all forms of roup and kindred poultry diseases. As a preventive it is invaluable. 50 cts. and \$1.

Microzone. A cure for roup, gapes, cholera, soft or inflamed crop, etc. It is one of the best roup cures known. A wonderful remedy and should always be kept on hand. Liquid, 16-oz. bottle, 50 cts. Tablets, per box, 50 cts.

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Miscellaneous Poultry Supplies, continued

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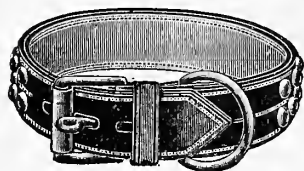
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Thoroughly disc the ground before plowing. This is done so that when the soil is turned over, in plowing, it will form a complete contact with the soil beneath.

Then plow deep. A deep seed-bed has a tendency to give room for the plant roots to grow down into the moisture and where the moisture stays the longest, instead of spreading out near the surface, where the soil quickly dries out.

Pulverize thoroughly after plowing, so that all clods will be ground up, and all particles of soil will be in contact throughout the seed-bed, in order to promote capillary

attraction. In capillary attraction the moisture forms a film around the particles of soil, and as this film of moisture envelops one particle, it comes in contact with another particle, and immediately starts to envelop that one, and so on gradually working its way to the surface or to the roots of the plants.

Then thoroughly pack the soil, preferably with a soil packer or corrugated roller. This puts more soil particles in contact with each other, thus promoting the capillary attraction. Seeds will germinate much faster in a well-packed seed-bed—in fact, if the seed-bed is too loose, the seeds will sometimes not germinate at all.

Thorough cultivation is absolutely essential, not only to keep the weeds out, but to aid capillary attraction and keep the mulch on top. It is a self-evident fact that a weed will absorb as much valuable moisture as a stalk of corn, and there is no doubt considerable difference between the value of the two products.

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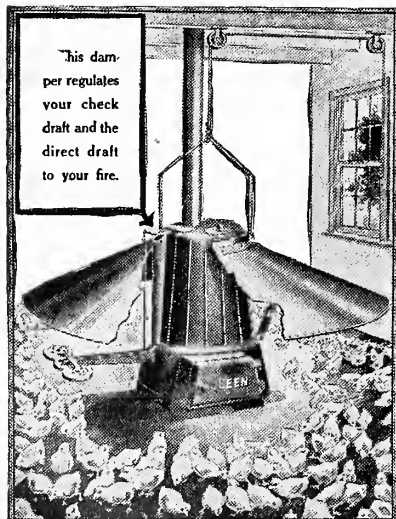
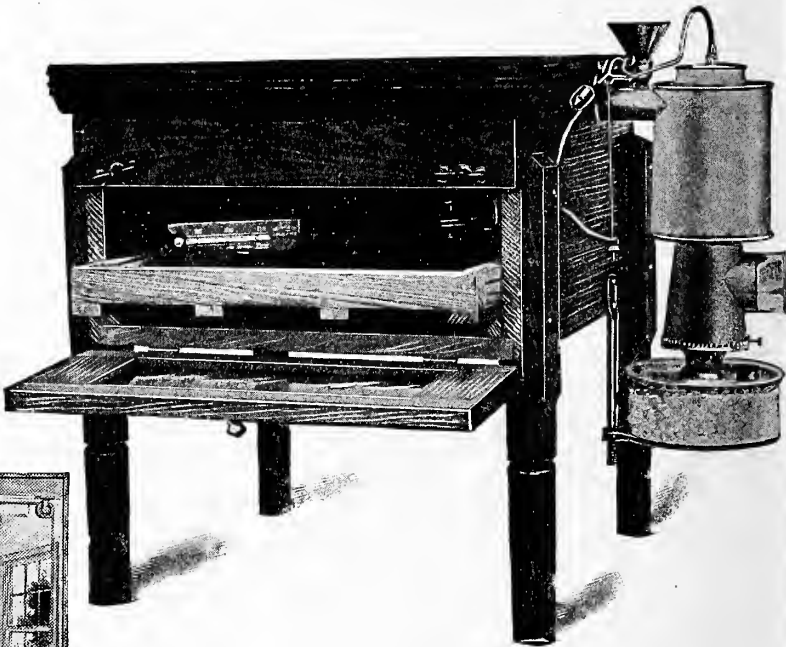
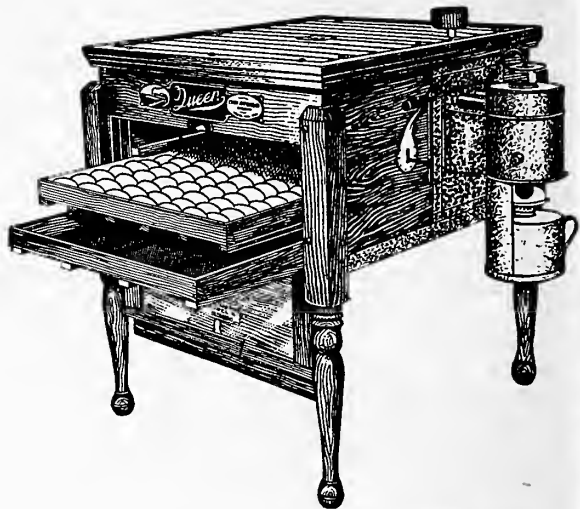
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